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VOL. VIII. NO. 188 BOMBAY: SATURDAY, AUGUST 7, 1920. TWO ANNA

SHIPPING.

P. & O.
AND
BRITISH INDIA.
(Companies Incorporated in England.)
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.
SAILING TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.
All Passengers are requested to be possession of Pass Ports.

Date.	Steamers.	Tons
24th July	Morea	10890
28th "	Merkara†	8235 Calls P. Said and Plymouth only
31st "	Syria	6683
7th August	Kashmir	8841
14th "	Devanha†	8092
21st "	Mantua	16685
28th "	China	7932
4th Sept.	Kaisar-i-hind*	11430
11th "	Kalyan	8937
18th "	Plassy*	7346
25th "	Narkunda	15620

*Fully booked from China, will not convey passengers from Bombay.
† B. I. Company's Fares. Not calling at Marseilles.

SAILING TO CHINA AND CALCUTTA.

Date About.	Steamer	——
30th July	Khiva	Calls Colo Spore Hongkong and Shanghai.

SAILING TO AFRIC , KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

Date about	Steamers	——
27th July	Lhasa	Karachi 9 a.m.
12th "	Karapara	East and South Africa.
14th "	Barpeta	Busreh direct

Terms and Rates of Freight and passage at P. and O, and B. I. sailing may be arranged with.

MACKINON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan.)
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer	Commander.	Tonnage.	Arrival.	Departur
Yetorofu Maru	B. Takiguchi	4141	29th July	9th Aug.
Shin-i-Maru	K. Konaka	3804	14th Aug.	25th Aug.

For freight and passage apply to
T. TAGAMI,
Manager.
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.
OSAKA MERCANTILE STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.
(Incorporated in Japan)
HEAD OFFICE—OSAKA, Japan.
Regular Service to Japan via Singapore and Hongkong.

Steamers	Captain	Arrival	Departure
Ganges Maru	T Inouye	27th July	8th August
Saigon Maru	L Ijichi	8th Aug.	18th Aug.
Burma Maru	T.Takemura	17th Aug.	25th Aug.

For Freight and Passages, etc., apply to
K. SHIMA.
Manage.
Ajam Building,
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.
Post Box No. 355; Telephone No. 2158.

Ladies Blouses Washed As. 6 to Re. 1.
" " Cleaned Re, 1 to Rs. 2-8
Diamond Jubilee Washing Co.
High Class Cleaners & Launderers,
HAMAM STREET, FORT,
BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

S.S. "LOYALTY."

APPROXIMATE SAILINGS FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES
23RD AUGUST, 1920.
FARES:—

First Special	...	Rs. 800/-
(Boat, Promenade and Upper Decks)		
First Class "A"	...	Rs. 750/-
First Class "B"	...	Rs. 700/-
Second Class	...	Rs. 600/-

A reduction of 10 per cent. will be made on three or more full fares for families.
No berth will be registered without a payment of a deposit of Rs. 200.
The steamer is fitted with wireless telegraphy and all cabins have got electric lights and fans free of charge. The steamer also carries a fully qualified surgeon and also a stewardess.
There is no deck accommodation for servants.
For passages and full particulars apply to—
Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & Co.,
Agents.
The Scindia Steam Navigation Co., Ltd.
Ismail Buildings, Fort,
Bombay.
Telegraphic Address: "JALANATH."
Telephone No. 114.

ANGLO INDIA & COLONIAL NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

REGULAR SERVICE of steamers to Malabar Coast Ports, Colombo and Rangoon per Steamship Oruro, Nagpur and Rampur.
For particulars apply to:—
EASTERN SHIP BROKERS AND AGENCY LTD.
Managing Agents.
Anglo-India and Colonial Navigation Company, Limited.
28-32, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay.

BANKING.

THE TATA INDUSTRIAL BANK, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE: BOMBAY.
AUTHORISED CAPITAL...Rs. 12,00,00,000/
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ... Rs. 7,58,73,150/
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... Rs. 1,51,19,231/4
RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 5,00,000/
BRANCHES: London, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Hyderabbad (Deccan), Lucknow, Madras, Rangoon.
SUB-BRANCHES—
Bombay—Share Bazaar, 20 Apollo Street, Saroh Bazaar, 297, Shaik Memon Street.
Calcutta—Bara Bazaar.
Rangoon—Bassein.
Lucknow—Aminabad and Hathras.
Cawnppore—Chandausi.
London Office—9, Bhishops gate.
Cornhill London, E. C.
Sir D. J. Tata, Kt., Chairman, Board of Directors.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily credit balances from Rs. 500/ to Rs. 1,00,000/ at the rate of 2½ per cent per annum and on sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000/- interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest is allowed unless the sum accured amounts to Rs. 3 half-yearly.
FIXED DEPOSITS.—Interest allowed on Deposits fixed for one or two years and for shorter periods at the rates to be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK.—Interest allowed on Savings Bank Accounts at 4 per cent. per annum. Rules may be obtained on application.
LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved Securities.
PURCHASES AND SALES of Securities and Shares effected.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased and collected and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.
L. D. L. BUCKLEY.
General Manager.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN CONPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY
BRANCH: Ahmedabad.

	Rs.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	1,00,00,000
RESERVE FUND	66,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on daily balance from Rs. 800 to Rs. 1,00,000 AT THE RATE O 2½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM THROUGH OUT THE YEAR. On sums exceedin Rs. 1,00,000, interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year o for shorter periods at the rates of interes which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK accounts opened favourable terms—Rules on application.
H. E. STRINGFELLOW.
Manager.

BANKING.

THE SUMITOMO BANK
LIMITED.
(Incorporated in Japan.)

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...	Yen 70,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	Yen 40,000,000
RESERVE FUND	Yen 6,590,000

HEAD OFFICE: OSAKA.
BRANCHES:

Bombay	Kure	San Francisco
Bingomachi	Kurume	Seattle
Dotonbori	Kyoto	Semba
Hakata	London	Shanghai
Hankow	Moji	Shimonoseki
Hiroshima	Nagoya	Tokyo
Honolulu	Nakanoshima	Tornaburacho
Hyogo	New York	Wakamatsu
Kawaguchi	Nihama	
Kobe	Onomichi	Yokohama

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half yearly on daily balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent. annum provided the sum accrued amounts Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS received for 12 month and far shorter periods on terms which ma be ascertained on application.
Every description of BANKING and EX CHANGE business transacted.
J. SATO,
Manager.
Churchgate Street, Bombay.
Post Box No. 389.

THE BANK OF TAIWAN, LTD.
Incorporated by Special Charter of the Imperial Japanese Government, 1899.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...	Yen 60,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	Yen 37,500,000
RESERVE FUND	Yen 7,730,000

HEAD OFFICE: TAIPEH, FORMOSA
BRANCHES:

LONDON	YOKOHAMA	KARENKO
NEW YORK	MOJI	KEELUNG
SHANGHAI	AMOY	MAKUNG
HONGKONG	CANTON	TAITOH
SINGAPORE	FOOCHOW	SHINCHIKU
BATAVIA	HANKOW	TAICHU
SEMARANG	KIUKIANG	TAMAN
SOORABAYA	SWATOW	TAKOW
TOKYO	AKO	TAMSUI
KOBE	GIRAN	TOWEN
OSAKA	KAGI	BANGKOK

The Bank has also a LARGE NUMBER OF CORRESPONDENTS at HOME and ABROAD.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened and FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of BANKING and EX CHANGE Business transacted.
K. TAKEMURA.
Manager.
56, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.
(Registered in Japan.)
ESTABLISHED 1886.

Subscribed Capital	Yen 100,000,000
Paid-up Capital	Yen 74,000,000
Reserve Fund	Yen 44,000,000

Head Office:—YOKOHAMA.
Batavia, Bombay, Buenos Aires, Calcutta Changehun, Dairen, Fengtien, Hankow, Harbin, Hongkong, Honolulu, Kai-Yuan, Kobe London, Los Angeles, Llone, Manila, Nagasaki, Newchwang, New York, Osaka, Peking Rangoon, Rid de Jangiro, San Francisco Seattle, Shanghai, Shimonoseki, Singapore, Sourabaya, Sydney, Tientsin.
Branches:—
Tsinam, Tokio, Tsingau, Vladivostock.
CURRENT DEPOSIT Accounts are opened for approved customers, and Interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interes is not less than Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for on year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of Banking and Exchang business transacted.
T. SEKI.
Manager.
Post Box No. 294.
Hornby Road, Bombay.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD
(Incorporated in England.)
Head Office:—4, CROSBY SQUARE, LONDON, E. C.
BRANCHES:
Bombay, Calcutta, Colombo, Baghdad, Basrah, Basrah City, Amara, Hillah, Mosul, and Bahrein.

Authorised Capital	£2,000,000
Paid Up Capital	£765, 242
Reserve Fund	£220,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£1,197,463

BOMBAY BRANCH.
(Corner of Hornby Road and Churchgate Street.)
INTEREST allowed on Deposits Fixed for one or two years at the rate of 5½ per cent. per annum.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and Fixed Deposits received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
INTEREST allowed on Savings Deposit at 4 per cent. per annum.
Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.
Bills of Exchange purchased, Loans and Credits granted on approved Security and every description of Banking and Exchange Business undertaken.
Purchases and Sales of British and Foreign Securities effected on usual terms.
Securities received for Safe Custody and Interest and Dividends collected for clients.
D. F. TUCKER.

BANKING.

THE UNION BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

	Rs.
AUTHORISED CAPITAL ...	5,00,00,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	4,00,00,000
CALLED-UP CAPITAL	60,00,000
PAID-UP ON 19-5-20	59,00,042

HEAD OFFICE:
7, Murzban Road, Fort, BOMBAY.
SUB-BRANCHES:
Zaveri Bazar, 289, Shaik Memon Street.
LONDON AGENTS:
THE LONDON COUNTY WESTMINSTER AND PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS:—Interest allowe at 2½ per cent. per annum on DAIL BALANCES up to Rs. 1,00,000. From Ja January to 30th June interest at 3 per cent per annum is allowed on sums over Rs. 50,000 provided the balance does not fall below tha figure. No interest is allowed unless the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 3 half yearly.
FIXED DEPOSITS: received for one yea and for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANKS:—Interest allowed at per cent. per annum. Rules on application.
LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are grante on approved securities at favourable rates.
SHARES AND SECURITIES purchased a sold.
Banking business of every description trans acted.
A. B. OLIPHANT.
Ag. Manager.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF SOUTH AFRICA, LIMITED.
(Registered in the Transvaal.)
With which are incorporated.
The Bank of Africa, Ltd., The Natal Bank Ltd., and The National Bank of The Orang River Colony, Ltd.
Bankers to the Government of the Union of South Africa in the Transvaal, Natal an Orange Free State.
Bankers to the British Imperial Governmen in South Africa.

PAID-UP CAPITAL	£2,985,000
WITH POWER TO INCREASE TO	£4,000,000
CAPITAL AND RESERVE ...	£4,015,000

HEAD OFFICE:—PRETORIA.
LONDON OFFICES:—Circus Place, London Wall; 18 St. Swithin's Lane, and 25 Cockspur Street (West End).
NEW YORK OFFICE:—10, Wall Street.
OVER 420 BRANCHES AND SUB-BRANCHES IN SOUTH AND EAST AFRICA.
ANTWERP OFFICE, 55, Place de Meir.
MAURITIUS OFFICE—Port Louis.
Agents at Amsterdam, Paris, Petrograd an the Principal Cities of the World.
FIXED DEPOSITS received for one yea or for shorter periods on terms which may ascertained on application.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and in terest allowed at 2½ per cent. per annum on daily credit balances from Rs. 500 to Rs 1,00,000; interest on balances exceeding Rs 1,00,000 subject to special arrangement.
BILLS negotiated and collected.
LETTERS OF CREDIT AND DRAFTS is sued.
Every description of Banking and Exchang business undertaken.
SPECIAL FACILITIES FOR BUSINESS WITH SOUTH AND EAST AFRICA.
W. MURRAY SMITH,
Acting Manager.
Taj Buildings,
210, Hornby Road.

THE BOMBAY MERCHANT BANK, LIMITED.
HEAD OFFICE.—Apollo Street, Fort.
BRANCH: Mumbadevi, Bombay.

	Rs.
AUTHORIZED AND ISSUED CAPITAL	10,00,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	10,00,000
RESERVE FUND	97,407

DIRECTORS.
The Hon. Mr. GUCULDAS KAHANDAS PAREKH, Chairman.
The Hon. Mr. MAHOMED HAJEEBOY, (Messrs. Hajibhoy Lalji and Co.).
GOPALDAS TRICUMJI JIVANDAS, Esq., (Messrs. Tricumji Jivandas).
B. K. GHOSE Esq.
LALJI GOVINDJI, Esq., (Messrs. Bhucan das Govindji and Co.)
NARANJI DAYAL, Esq., (Messrs. Pramchand Chhaganlal).
KRISHNADAS GOVERDHANDAS MADIWALA, Esq., Managing Director.
CURRENT DEPOSITS:—Interest allowed at 3 per cent. per annum on Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS:—Interest allowed at 4½ per cent. per annum
FIXED DEPOSITS:—Interest allowed 5½ per cent. per annum on Rs. 500 and upwards for twelve months. Rates for short term deposits may be ascertained from that Bank.
LOANS, CASH CREDITS and OVER DRAFTS given on approved securities.
LOCAL DEMAND BILLS collected free of charge.
Copies of rules may be obtained from the Bank on application.
KRISHNADAS GOVERDHANDAS MADIWALA,
Managing Director

HYPODERMIC SYRINGES FOR SALE.
RECORD SYRINGES, 1 C.C. 2 C.C. 5 C.C., 10 C.C., and 20 C.C.—All GLASS SYRINGES in three parts, capacity as above. All GLASS SYRINGES, French Model, in two parts capacity as above. BROKEN SYRINGES exchanged for 4th prices. All kinds of SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS, Laboratory Appliances, viz., Glass Slides, TEST TUBES, AMPOULES, bottle shape, in all capacity. All Surgical Instruments repaired. All kinds of Drugs supplied. Prices below market raises. Trial Order solicited.
S. N. GUNDI,
Wholesale Chemist,
Buildings, Hornby Road, Bombay.

NOW ON.
OUR GREAT PRIZE SALE
RS. 1,500 TO BE GIVEN AWAY IN 41 PRIZES.
BESIDES
HEAVY REDUCTIONS OF 20 TO 35 PER CENT.
ON EACH AND EVERY ARTICLE PURCHASED.
Best opportunity for Ladies to purchase trimmed hats evening dresses; sequin, bead, pearl and diamond trimmings, Boys' and Girls' Frocks, Kimonos umbrellas, silks, sarees, borders, etc.
EACH ARTICLE GUARANTEED TO BE OF LATEST FASHION AND DESIGN.
ROCK BOTTOM PRICES EVERYWHERE.
DO NOT THEREFORE MISS THIS RARE OPPORTUNITY.
Call Early to Avoid Disappointment.
AHMED E. ESSA ALI
Empire Building, Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

THE SHILOTRI BANK, LIMITED.
We recommend our customers and the investing public in general to go in for the New Issues of the Government of India.
Buy your BONDS and the LOANS through us. We supply you funds and grant you many other facilities.
Investor's balances awaiting investments carried on liberal terms. Investment Securities bought and sold on customer's account.

BANKING.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1915.

	Rs. a. p.
Capital authorised	50,00,000 0 0
Capital Issued	31,00,000 0 0
Capital Subscribed	31,00,000 0 0
Capital Paid-up	15,55,799 9 8
Reserve Funds	13,29,592 8 8

HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE.
BRANCHES:

Amritsar	Hoshiarpur	Ludhiana
Bombay	Hyderabad (Sindh)	Multan City
Calcutta	Jullundur	Peshawar City
Cawnpore	Jammu	Patiala
Delhi	Jhelum City	Rawalpindi
D. I. Khan	Karachi	Sargodha
Ferozepore	Kasur	Sialkot
Gujranwalla	Lahore City	Srinagar
Gajan	Lyallpur	Umballa City
Hapur		

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT.—Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3 per cent. per annum.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation terms to be arranged against approved security.
CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of out stations are bought, collected and discounte
INLAND TRADE BILLS, etc., of approve customers discounted and Demand Draft and Telegraphic Transfers issued on station where the Bank has Branches and Agencies.
For other particulars and rules of busines apply to:
RUPCHAND KAPUR,
Manager.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

PAID-UP CAPITAL	$15,000,000
STERLING RESERVE FUND...	£1,500,000
SILVER RESERVE FUND ...	$23,000,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS	$15,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: HONGKONG.
LONDON OFFICE: 9 Gracechurch Street E.C.
BOMBAY OFFICE: 49, Churchgate Street
OTHER BRANCHES:

Amoy	Johore	Saigon
Bangkok	Kobe	San Francisco
Batavia	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
Calcutta	Lyons	Singapore
Canton	Malacca	Sourabaya
Colombo	Manila	Tientsin
Foochow	Nagasaki	Tsingtao
Hankow	New York	Vladivostock
Harbin	Peking	Yiolo
Hongkow	Penang	Yokohama
Ipoh	Rangoon	

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half-yearly on daily balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent. pe annum provided the sum accrued amounts Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS received for varyin periods on terms which may be learnt on application.
DRAFTS GRANTED AND BILLS PURCHASED on the principal commercial centres of the World.
GENERAL BANKING AND EXCHANG business undertaken.
C. H. WILSON,
Agent.

BANKING.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Subscribed Capital	£1,800,000
Paid-up Capital	£1,050,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£750,000
Reserve Fund	£1,050,000

HEAD OFFICE:
14, Gracechurch Street, London, E. C.
LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Bangkok	Hongkong	Kuala Lumpur
Batavia	Howrah	Madras
Bombay	(Calcutta)	Mauritius
Calcutta	Kandy	New York
Colombo	Karachi	Penang
Delhi	Kota Bhru	Rangoon
Galle	(Kalantan)	Shanghai
		Singapore

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.
The Bank receives deposits on the followin terms:—
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed thereon at 2 pe cent. per annum on daily balances up to Rs. 1 lakh.
Every description of BANKING and EX CHANGE business undertaken.
Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received terms to be ascertained on application.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
NEW BRITISH WAR LOANS. The Bank undertakes applications for these Loans account of Constituents and collection of interest therein as it falls due FREE OF COMMISSION.
J. B. CRICHTON,
Manager.
Esplanade Road, Bombay.

INSURANCE.

LIFE ASSURANCE
Have you seen the latest Prospectus issue & by the H.M.L.A.?
MAXIMUM ASSURANCE AT MINIMUM OF COST.
It will repay you to send for a copy!
Funds and assets over Rs. 2,00,000
Claims Paid exceed Rs. 3,00,000
Trustee of the Reserved Fund—Govt. of Bengal (Official Trustee)
According to Govt. Blue Book—The Oldest Hindu Life Office in India.
HINDU MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE LIMITED
Estd. 1891.
Head Office: 309, Bowbazar Street, CALCUTTA.
Chief Agents: D. SEN & Co. 1, Chowringhee CALCUTTA

B. G. TILAK.

INDIAN PRESS TRIBUTES.

"A MAKER OF MODERN INDIA."

Mr. M. K. Gandhi writes in "Young India":—

Lokamanya Bal Gangadhar Tilak is no more. It is difficult to believe of him as dead. He was so much part of the people. No man of our times had the hold on the masses that Mr. Tilak had. The devotion that he commanded from thousands of his countrymen was extraordinary. He was unquestionably the idol of his people. His word was law among thousands. A giant among men has fallen. The voice of the lion is hushed.

What was the reason for his hold upon his countrymen? I think the answer is simple. His patriotism was a passion with him. He knew no religion but love of his country. He was a born democrat. He believed in the rule of majority with an intensity that fairly frightened me. But that gave him his hold. He had an iron will which he used for his country. His life was an open book. His tastes were simple His private life was spotlessly clean. He had dedicated his wonderful talents to his country. No man preached the gospel of the Swaraj with the consistency and the insistence of Lokamanya. His countrymen therefore implicity believed in him. His courage never failed him. His optimism was irrepressible. He had hoped to see Swaraj fully established during his lifetime. If he failed, it was not his fault He certainly brought it nearer by many year. It is for us, who remain behind, to put forth redoubled effort to make it reality in the shortest possible time.

Lokamanya was an implacable foe of the bureaucracy, but this is not to say that he was a hater of Englishmen or English rule. I warn Englishmen against making the mistake of thinking that he was their enemy.

I had the privilege of listening to an impromptu, learned discourse by him, at the time of the last Calcutta Congress on Hindi being the national language. He had just returned from the Congress pandal. It was a treat to listen to his calm dicourse on Hindi. In the course of his address he paid a glowing tribute to the English for their care of the Vernaculars. His English visit, inspite of his sad experience of English juries, made him a staunch believer in British democracy and he even seriously made the amazing suggestion that India should instruct it on the Punjab through the cinematograph. I relate this incident not because I share his belief (for I do not), but in order to show that he entertained no hatred for Englishmen. But he could not and would not put up with an inferior status of India and the Empire. He wanted immediate equality which he believed was his country's birthright. And in his struggle for India's freedom he did not spare the Government. In the battle for freedom he gave no quarter and asked for none. I hope that Englishmen will recognise the worth of the man whom India has adopted.

For us, he will go down to the generations yet unborn as a maker of modern India. They will revere his memory as of a man who lived for them and died for them. It is blasphemy to talk of such a man as dead. The permanent essence of him abides with us for ever. Let us erect for the only Lokamanya of India an imperishable monument by weaving into our own lives his bravery, his simplicity, his wonderful industry and his love of his country. May God grant his soul peace!

PARNELL OF INDIAN POLITICS.

THE "LEADER."

Bal Gangadhar Tilak was an institution. He stood for an idea more than any other individual of recent years except Mr. Gandhi, round his personality gathered forces representing a school of thought. To a certain extent he was the Parnell of Indian politics. And in his death disappears one of the landmarks of modern India. He was a typical Mahratta in all the strength and all the weakness of that great community. His principal quality came into relief even when he was a student at college. To him authority was never sacrosanct. It was particularly galling to his proud and defiant nature that it was exercised by a foreign race in his beloved native land. Living in the capital of the kingdom built up—and lost—by his forbears, with all the scenes of former struggles and former greatness round him, and endowed with a dynamic force of character, he never could reconcile himself to the tame and inglorious life of a subject nationality. He was not the man to accept the logic of accomplished facts. He did not appreciate the mentality of advocates of progress and reform who were content with a steady and gradual amelioration of existing conditions being conscious of the persistence of antecedent evils which had to be cured if the effect of those causes was to be effectually remedied Indians were free before, why could they not be now, whatever social and other conditions might be, but for the selfishness of the rulers and the lethargy of the people? An intensive political struggle was all that was necessary. If it generated friction, let it: so much the better. "The line of least resistance" was the fetish of indolent natures unwilling to make sacrifices or bear suffering. To be militant, to embarrass the agency that imposed order from without in the unhallowed interest of a people alien to the land and concerned only to exploit India's resources and to perpetuate her subjection, to wrest reforms from their reluctant hands, to force them to surrender to an irresistible national will, to make with them no terms which, while gaining small concessions, might delay the day of redemption.—this was his practical political philosophy and the code of conduct which he inculcated as well as practised.

GREATEST INDIAN LEADER.

THE "EXPRESS."

A prince among men has fallen and the cruel hand of the Stern Reaper has just taken away one of the worthiest sons of India. Our motherland stands really poorer to-day by the death of Balwant Rao Gangadhar Tilak, the profound scholar, the self-sacrificing patriot and the wise statesman, and the whole country is in deep mourning. The news which has spread like wild-fire has given a shock to the nation from which it would be difficult to recover for a long time to come. The death of Mr. Tilak removes from the ranks of Indian political leaders a personality who had immense hold on the minds of the people and commanded an abiding and undisputed obedience which has scarcely fallen to the lot of any other leader of public opinion in India. He was a tower of strength in the land, a living force that exercised tremendous influence and guided with a vigilant eye all political movements in the country. His name acted as a charm in every nook and corner of the land and roused to action people from their habitual stupor. A living example of high thinking and plain living, Mr. Tilak was a versatile genius capable of holding the helm of affairs of a mighty empire. Had he been born in any free country which wields a power to-day in the comity of nations, he would have got an opportunity of utilising his great powers as an ambassador or a minister, who would have been looked upon with awe and reverence by the civilised nations. Even in India Bal Gangadhar Tilak was a valuable asset to his country, a pillar of the nationality which is coming into being. It is natural that the death of such a man would envelop the country under a shadow of great calamity, as it could ill-spare at this critical time the guidance and support of the trusted tribune of the people. If his services were valuable in the past, they would have been invaluable at the present moment when the country stands face to face with a mighty change in the realm of constitutional reform. If suffering be the criterion of a leader's sincerity to the cause of his country, who would hesitate to say that Lokmanya Tilak was the greatest of the Indian leaders? A highly spiritualised and godfearing soul, patriotism rose in him to the height and fervour of religion and he worked for his motherland unseduced by official smile and undeterred by official frown. India has need now more than ever of men of Mr. Tilak's stamp, for as Oliver Wondell Holmes has rightly said:—

"A time like this demands
Great hearts, strong minds, true faith, and willing hands:
Men whom the lust of office cannot kill,
Men whom the spoils of office cannot buy:
Men who possess opinions and a will:
Men who have honour, men who will not lie.

"MIGHTIEST SON OF INDIA."

"The Amrita Bazar Patrika":—It will take some time for the country to fully realise what an irreparable loss it has sustained by the death of Lokmanya Bal Gangadhar Tilak. As for ourselves we are simply stunned and partlysed at the blow. In him we have lost a dear and valued friend. The few days of his visit to Calcutta he honoured us by putting up with us and those days seemed to us the happiest in our lives. The purity and charm of his character ennobled and delighted all who come in contact with him. Of him of all men, it could be truly said that to know him was to love him. It is difficulty to get over the personal feelings at this moment to consider what the nation has suffered.

We described Mr. Tilak as the mightiest of the sons of India when noticing in the columns the other day the news of the illness. And mightiest he was. For over a quarter of a century he had enjoyed an amount of popularity which it has not been the lot of any Indian to enjoy. From the Himalayas to the Cape Comorin in every Indian home his name was pronounced with the deepest veneration. High and low, all bowed to his greatness and regarded him as a divine man. And divine he was. Where in India is there another man who comes up to the ideal of the *Rishis* of old like Tilak, whose spotless character, indomitable courage, simplicity of habits and self-abnegation evoked the admiration of friends and foes alike?

An ideal national leader has perhaps not yet been born in India. But Mr. Tilak approached to that ideal more than any of his countrymen. He was not only the leader of the educated few as most of our leaders are, but of the masses as well. In his own province, the masses regarded him as one of their own. They fought for him, they were prepared to lay down their lives for him. His popularity with them may be gauged from the fact that though the Maharashtra is perhaps the poorest province in India it raised in the course of a few days three lakhs of rupees to meet the expenses of Mr. Tilak's appeal in the Valentine Chirol Case.

But it was not only in the Maharashtra that Tilak was the idol of the masses. Those who attended the last session of the Congress at Amritsar know the almost superstitious veneration with which the masses of the Punjab regarded him. Thousands and tens of thousands of people from remote villages ignorant of the A.B.C. of politics, who did not understand the language of Mr. Tilak, thronged outside his camp and waited for hours and hours to have a glimpse and touch the feet, of "Tilak Maharaj". Day and night, you could hear the voices of thousands, "Tilak Maharaj Ki Jai." To be able to touch his person was considered a piece of rare good fortune and merit. What a spell the magnetic name of Tilak carried with it! Who knew that the celebration of his 65th birthday would so soon be followed by his disappearance from among his countrymen who had almost deified him! Other men have also served India and done great and signal service to her. Fallen as this country is, it has yet produced men who would have shed lustre to the history of any other country. There have been abler men than Tilak, more eloquent and perhaps more learned, thought in these gifts. Mr. Tilak had very few equals. But what distinguished him and made him the idol of the nation was his purity of character and selflessness coupled with the fact that he had suffered most for his country and had not yet swerved an inch from the path of duty, rectitude and devotion. The bureaucracy has persecuted him with a relentlessness which it has exhibited in the case of no other public man He was prosecuted for sedition in 1897 and suffered imprisonment for eighteen months. Though he was advanced in years then, his spirit was unbroken and on his release he was again at the service of the country In 1908 he was again prosecuted for sedition and sentenced to six years' transportation by the verdict of a jury which consisted of seven Europeans and two Indians the latter disagreeing with the majority, the Indian Judge agreeing with them. Mr. Tilak served out the full term and when he was released he was nearly sixty. Broken in health, suffering from a serious domestic bereavement, any other man would have retired and would have been justified in doing so in the full consciousness of having done his duty and would have been remembered as the greatest hero of modern India by a grateful nation. But the one great feature of Mr. Tilak's character was that he was never elated by popular applause and treated the outbursts of popular enthusiasm with indifference and tolerated them simply to avoid causing pain to his admirers. His health was broken but his spirit was as strong and buoyant as ever. He had dedicated himself wholly and entirely to the service of the country and was determined not to desist doing that service till his last breath. He would not die on his oars because he was at the zenith of popularity. Till his fatal illness he was as busy in the affairs of the country as the most youthful and active among us.

His life has been one of long and unstinted service to the country. He reeked not persecution, he did not care for his failing health in rendering it. He has died in harness. When we look around us our heart is filled with deepest despair because we find no body who could fill up he void caused by the demise of Lokmanya Tilak.

"IDOL OF THE NATION."

The "Dail News":—Mr. Tilak's death will be widely mourned not only by his own countrymen but by the educated world at large, for whatever differences of opinion may exist as to his political principles, there is no gainsaying the fact that during his lifetime. he made valued and substantial contributions to the domain of thought. His Vedic researches earned him a European reputation and will be always looked upon as enduring monuments of a laborious life. And his countrymen with legitimate pride will claim them as a precious national heritage. In politics Mr. Tilak was awlays ahead of his contemporaries. Once a Congressman of the old school, he far outstripped his colleagues in no time and at Surat in 1907 he measured his strength with them and came out victorious. His whilom colleagues condemned his action as iconoclastic while his followers called it infusion of new blood into the national gathering. Whether his action was right or wrong it is for posterity to judge. For India is at the present moment passing through a period of transition and it is too early yet to form any correct opinion. But one fact must not be overlooked. The party which he called into being commanded and still commands the largest following. If numerical strength is any test, Mr. Tilak had the backing of the bulk of his countrymen. In fact, in Poona and in most places in India he was the idol of the nation. "Lok-Manya" (universally revered) Tilak was revered everywhere and we believe even his political opponents will acknowledge his unique personality. In 1896 when he was imprisoned for "want of affection" towards the Government, all India to a man went into mourning and in 1897 the Congress of those days recorded a strongly worded resolution of protest against the incarceration of such a man. Mr. Surendranath Banerjea made one of his most eloquent speeches in moving the resolution and the pandal rang and rerang with cheers when he referred to Mr. Tilak's prison-home. "Our hearts go out to Mr. Tilak in his prison-home" he exclaimed and the Congress echoed the Bengalee orator with all its might. But those days were to vanish soon to give place to estrangement. But that is always the case in politics. Friends and comrades of to-day suddenly become transformed into the bitterest foes the next day. But this transformation very seldom stands in the way of personal admiration and we have no doubt Mr. Tilak's political opponents to-day will hasten to offer the tribute of their overflowing hearts to one with whom they disagreed but whom they adored none the less. The telegrams all tell us that the news of his death spread like wild fire and everybody is sorry. In Calcutta the same feeling is quite manifest. Yesterday afternoon anxious enquiries were made at our office—a sure index to the popularity of the man—to the high regard in which he was held. India very properly mourns Mr. Tilak's death to-day and India has our hearty sympathy. Mr. Tilak was a great Indian with a towering personality.

"WAS INDEED A LEADER."

"The Englishman":—By the death of Mr. Tilak a vital force in Indian politics has passed away. His virility and ingenuity placed him for many years in the very front rank of Indian leaders. His opinions were at one time considered extreme, and there can be no stronger proof of the rapidity with which events have recently moved in India than the fact that in his last days Mr. Tilak came to be numbered with the moderates rather than with the party of which he can be considered the actual founder. It is true that he never cut off his connection with the Congress, but he was certainly amongst the few who refused to bend the knee to Mr. Gandhi and his intolerance of the suggestions of the Khalifat people was undisguised. Mr .Tilak, indeed, was a leader and it was impossible for him, aware of his own capacity, to follow in the footsteps of others. Although at times, when in some sportive mood he desired to annoy the Mahatmas, who make a posture of sincerity, he would talk about the necessity of duplicity in politics, he himself was very far from pursuing a tortuous course. His views about the Government of India are well known. There may have been a time when he believed that the British connection should cease altogether, but recently he has not been numbered amongst the men who think it ought to cease at once and are working to that end. If for this reason alone his death is to be deplored, even by those who a few years ago placed him amongst the most implacable enemies of British rule in India.

A FOREMOST POLITICAL FIGURE.

THE "BENGALEE."

We did not indeed worship in the same temple with Bal Gangadhar Tilak. Between him and ourselves there were wide differences of opinion. Death however has, for the moment veiled them from our sight; and we shall not permit them to interfere with the tribute of our homage to his memory and of recording our deliberate opinion that he was one of the formost political figures of his generation. His death is especially unfortunate at the present moment. For with regard to at least one great burning question, that of non-co-operation, he would, we believe, have exercised a restraining influence. Since his visit to England he was steadily leaning towards the side of moderation. His death therefore at this moment is a grievous loss to the country; and united India to-day mourns the death of one of the most devoted of her sons who loved the Motherland with a love "exceeding that of a woman."

HIS HOLD ON MASSES.

THE "TRIBUNE."

Voltaire said of a famous contemporary of his that humanity had lost its title deeds and he had recovered them. One may similarly and with at least as much truth say of Mr. Tilak that the masses of the people in India had lost their title-deeds and it was Mr. Tilak who recovered them. At a time when almost all the older leaders were busy preparing the middle classes for the high destiny that was so soon to be theirs, Mr. Tilak addressed himself directly to the people, partly through the "Kesari," which wielded a power which no Indian journal has ever surpassed and few have equalled, and partly through his speeches. And no appeal ever evoked a wider or more enthusiastic response or bore more immediate fruit. Mr. Tilak at once became a power to reckon with, and from the time he founded the "Kesari" to the moment of his death there was no political leader in the country who had so immense a personal hold on the common people as Mr. Tilak had, primarily in Maharashtra and in a subordinate degree everywhere.

THE "SEARCHLIGHT."

If India is now more aggresive in its insistence on emancipation, than it was ever before it is due to the fact that the Gita spirit has re-entered the soul of her sons—it is the nobility of the work that matters and not the chances of its success and failures—and who is more responsible for the birth of this new spirit in our youths to-day than the author of Gita Rahashya. To say that Tilak's death in all the plenitude of his powers is a great loss is but to meagrely appraise his worth. His demise removes the fountain-head of Nationalism and is, therefore, a national calamity. Alas, all that now remains for us is to pay a reverent homage to his memory, and pray that though not physically with us yet in his unbounded love for India, he may from his place above continue to feed the fountain which at present is in danger of drying up. No doubt his character, his ideal, his example will always remain a national treasure—an inexhaustible reservoir of inspiring patriotism and self-sacrifice as also a reminder of the great and heroic soul that has passed away.

The R.I.M.S. Mayo which went aground in May last as a result of the collision with Arankola in the Rangoon river is fast breaking up so that she will be a total loss. Salvage operations have accordingly been abandoned. (A.P.)

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FIRST CALL.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that at a meeting of the Directors of this Company held here on the 5th August, 1920 a call of Rs. 15 per share on Second Preference Shares of the Company was made, and it was determined that such call should be paid to the Company's Agents at the Registered Office, Navsari Buildings, Fort, Bombay on the 20th September, 1920 and that from such date interest at the rate of nine per cent. per annum will be charged until payment.

The payments in respect of this call will only be accepted if the amount paid covers the call due on all the shares registered against Shareholder's names on 21st August, 1920.

All remittances must be made payable in Bombay free of charge.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 23rd August, 1920 to 8th September 1920 both days inclusive.

By Order of the Directors,
Tata Sons Limited, Agent,
R. D. TATA,
Director.

Navsari Buildings, Fort,
Bombay, 5th August, 1920. 4011

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

ENGINEERING DEPARTMENT.

WANTED for immediate employment on the temporary establishment of this office 4 young, energetic, qualified and experienced MEDICAL OFFICERS (SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEONS) to treat labourers, look to the general hygiene and sanitation and be in charge of dispensaries on the sites of Trust Works, in the grade of Rs. 150—10—200 (annual increment) with free quarters at the sites of Camps, private practice being absolutely forbidden.

Those having had an independent charge of Government or Municipal dispensaries or having served as House Surgeons or as Officers on Famine Relief Works Camps will be given preference.

Applications with copies of credentials should be addressed to the Trust Engineer at Matunga before the 15th of August, 1920.

The Trust Engineer can be interviewed at the Matunga Office any time on any working day except on MONDAY and SATURDAY, between the hours of 12 noon and 3-30 p.m. (S. T.).

(Sd.) J. F. WATSON,
A.M.Inst.C.E.,
Trust Engineer.

(22-7-1920.) 3045

PUBLIC NOTICES.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY FOR MOTOR CAR COMPANIES & ESTATE INVESTORS

PROPERTY about 12000 sq., yards of land, situated on the main Road in the city, Good locality round about, with a very nice frontage, is either for sale or to be given on lease.

Property about 3000 sq., yards of land, situated at Girgam is for sale.

A plot of land in the suburb near Bombay. (Naerly 50,000 sq., yards) is for sale.

For particulars apply to:—
The BOMBAY PRESIDENCY LAND & BUILDINGS Co., Ltd.,
72, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay. 2990

BENARES HINOU UNIVERSITY.

PRIVATE CANDIDATES FOR THE ADMISSION AND THE PRAVESIKA EXAMINATIONS, 1920.
LAST DATE FOR APPLICATIONS.

THE next Admission Examination and the Pravesika Pariksha of the Benares Hindu University will begin on MONDAY, the 14th March, 1921. Those who desire to appear as private candidates at these examinations must send their application forms duly signed and certified along with their examination fee so as to reach the Registrar on or before the 14th September, 1920.

SHYAM SUNDAR SHARMA,
Registrar-in-Charge. 2955

NOTICE

TENDEDS are invited for excavating hilly land, situated at Forgett Street and constructive roads. Particulars can be had and Plans can be seen at the office of the undersigned.

TARAPORWALA & BHAROOCHA,
(M.S.A. (London),
Architects, Engineers, & Surveyors.
4th August, 1920. 3080
Petit Building,
7—10 Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Bombay.

WANTED.

A Superintendent for the Akola Water Works on a salary of Rs. 120—200 by an annual increment of Rs. 10 plus Rs. 30 as conveyance allowance on a probation for six months with further prospects on confirmation on approved service.

Only those who are L.C.E.S. from the Engineering College recognized by Government and have previous experience of Water Works, P.W.D. Works, need apply.

The applications should reach the undersigned on or before 20th of August, 1920. The copies of testimonials accompanying the applications shall not be returned. Rejected applications will not be answered.

MIRZA R. BEG,
Vice Chairman,
Municipal Committee, Akola.
July 30. 3087

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

(Incorporated in England.)

ADDITIONAL TRAIN SERVICE FOR THE CONVEYANCE OF PILGRIMS ATTENDING SINHASTHI. FAIR AT NASIK.

IN connection with the Principal Fair Days at (Trimbak Nasik during the month two additional trains conveying Third-class passengers only will be run daily between Bombay and Khandwa on 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, and 17th to the following timings:—

DOWN.

		A. H.	A. M.	B. H.	B. M.
Victoria Terminus	Dep.	1	15	10	35
Nasik ..	Arr.	7	10	16	35
..	Dep.	9	0	18	15
Khandwa ..	Arr.	20	55	6	5

UP.

		C. H.	C. M.	D. H.	D. M
Khandwa ..	Dep.	9	30	24	0
Nasik ..	Arr.	22	20	14	0
..	Dep.	23	35	15	30
Bombay ..	Arr.	6	0	22	15

For timings at intermediate stations see poster notices exhibited at stations.

The dates on which the additional trains will be run in subsequent months will be notified from time to time.

W. ALEXANDER,
4000 Ag. General Traffic Manager.
General Traffic Manager's Office,
Bombay, 5th August, 1920.

THE SHOLAPOOR SPINNING & WEAVING CO., LIMITED.

NOTICE.

IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FORTY-FIFTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay, on TUESDAY, the 10th August, 1920, at 12 noon (Standard Time), for the transaction of the following business:—

1st. To adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Statements of Account for the year ended 31st March 1920.
2nd. To declare a Dividend.
3rd. To confirm the appointments of Mr. Madhavji Damodar Thackersey, Sir Vithaldas D. Thackersey, Kt., and Mr. Madhavji Dharamsi Morarji as Directors of the Company.
4th. To elect two Directors in place of those who retire by rotation but are eligible for re-election.
5th. To sanction increase in the remuneration of the Directors from Rs. 30 each per meeting upto Rs. 100 as might be fixed by the Board from time to time.
6th. To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from Thursday the 12th August 1920, to Wednesday, the 1st September 1920, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,
MORARJEE GOCULDAS & CO.,
Agents.
Bombay 22nd July, 1920. 3084

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE Carnatic Paper Mills, Ld.

(Incorporated under Indian Companies Act, 1913.)

CAPITAL - Rs. 10,00,000

Divided into 10,000 shares of Rs. 100 each.

Payably as follows:—

Rs. 10 on Application.

Rs. 15 on Allotment.

And the balance in calls as and when required of Rs. 25 each, payable at intervals of not less than three months.

Bankers:

THE TATA INDUSTRIAL [illegible], LTD., Madras.

THE INDAN BANK, LTD., Madras.

For prospectus and application forms please apply to:—

Managing Directors,
"WEXFORD HOUSE,"
Kilpaunk, MADRAS.

BOARD OF INDUSTRIES AND MUNITIONS.

OFFERS are invited for the purchase of quantities of hardware, tools, metals railway materials and mechanical and miscellaneous stores, which are still available for disposal from the stocks of the Board of Industries and Munitions in Bombay.

Detailed lists can be had from the Controller (Sales), New Customs House, Ballard Road, Bombay to whom offers for purchase should be made.

P. J. GAHAN,
Controller (Sales),
Board of Industries and Munitions
New Customs House,
Ballard Road,
Bombay, 8th March, 1920. 3069

BANK OF BOMBAY.

ADVANCES AGAINST GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

6 PER. CENT. TEN YEAR BONDS AND 5 PER CENT. LOAN 1945-55.

THE BANK is prepared to give advances to approved constituents who wish to subscribe to the above on the following terms until further notice:—

6% TEN YEAR BONDS.

(1) The Bank will advance 95 per cent. of the amount applied for, the Borrower paying the remaining 5 per cent. at the time application is made.

(2) The Borrower must undertake to repay the advance by monthly instalments of not less than 4 per cent. Thus if a borrower applies for Rs. 10,000 of Bonds he will require to make an intial payment of Rs. 500 and regular monthly payments of Rs. 400 for 23 months and payment of Rs. 300 on the 24th month.

(3) The rate of interest to be charged on the advance will be 5½ per cent.

5% LOAN 1945/1955.

(4) The Bank will advance 90 per cent. of the amount applied for the Borrower paying the remaining 5 per cent, at the time application is made.

(5) The Borrower must undertake to repay the advance by monthly instalments of not less than 4 per cent. Thus if a Borrower applies for Rs. 10,000 of Loan he will require to make an initial payment of Rs. 500 and regular monthly instalments of Rs. 400 for 22 months and a payment of Rs 200 on the 23rd month.

(6) The rate of interest to be charged on the advance will be 5 per cent.

(7) Borrowers are at full liberty to repay advances more rapidly than is indicated above.

(8) In the event of a Borrower failing to pay any monthly instalment the Bank reserves to itself the right to demand payment of the advance and on failure by the borrower to make such repayment, to sell the securities. Should the Bank decide not to exercise these rights, interest will be charged at Bank rate on the balnce of the advance outstanding with a minimum of 6 per cent in the case of Ten Year Bonds and 5 per cent. in the case of 5 per cent. Loan.

(9) The Scrip will be held by the Bank as security for the advance. Borrowers must keep with the Bank, at all times, sufficient security to cover the amount advanced plus a 5 per cent. margin.

R. A. DON,
Offg. Secretary & Treasurer.
Bank of Bombay,
Bombay, 5th July, 1920 2320

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that at the EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Scindia Steam Navigation Company, Limited, held on the 31st day of July, 1920, the following resolutions were duly passed as extraordinary resolutions. The same will therefore be submitted for confirmation at the further Extraordinary General Meeting of the Company to be held on the 17th day of of August 1920, of which notice has already been given.

RESOLUTIONS.

(1) That Article 14 be and the same is hereby cancelled.
(2) That the following proviso be added to Article 121 namely Provided always that the seal of the Company may be affixed to Certificates of title to share in the presence of a Director an assistant Director and signed by a Director or an assistant Director and countersigned by the Agents or some other person appointed by the Directors.
(3) That Article 86 be amended by substituting the word "sixteen" for the word "twelve."
(4) That the following article be inserted after Article 115, namely:—
115-a. The Directors may from time to time and at any time appoint any other persons to be assistant directors of the Company for the purpose of signing the certificates of shares of the Company and being present at the affixing of the seal of the Company to the Certificates of the shares of the Company and may fix and determine their remuneration and may remove assistant director so appointed Such assistant director shall not be required to hold any qualifications.
(5) That the time for completing and having ready for delivery the share certificates in the Capital of the Company be an the same is hereby extended to th 31st day of December 1920.

By Order of the Board.
(Sd.) NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO.,
Agents.
Dated the 3rd of August, 1920. 3059

BOMBAY CYCLE & MOTOR AGENCY, LTD

NOTICE TO SHARE-HOLDERS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a DIVIDEND for the period ended 31st March, 1920, at Rs. 5 per cent share on partly paid-up shares and at Rs. 10 per share on fully paid up shares will be paid at the Registered Office of the Company, 16 New Queen's Road, Bombay, on and after the 10th August, 1920, to those share-holders whose names stand on the Register on the 26th July 1920.

Dividend Warrants will be posted in due course at the last known addresses and share-holders are requested to notify immediately at the Company's Office any change of address.

By Order of the Board,
K. D. WADIA & CO.,
Agents.
2952

NOTICE.

SEND your BROKEN FOUNTAIN and STYLO PENS TO PEN HOSPITAL and they will make them new.

HILTON & Co.,
2853 P. O. Box 801, CALCUTTA.

NOTICE.

THE ABKARI CONTRACTS of the Holkar State for the year 1920-21 will be auctioned at Indore on the dates mentioned below:—

(1) Indore City, Indore District, including Pet awad and Tari, 19th August, 1920.
(2) Nimawar, Mahidpur and Rampura Bhanpura District, 21st August, 1920
(3) Nimar District, 23rd and 24th August, 1920.

NEHAL CHAND,
Abkari Commissioner,
3071 Holkar State, Indore.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

LONAVLA MUNICIPALITY.

APPLICATIONS are invited for the post of a CHIEF-OFFICER. He should be an I. C. E. or B. E., with previous good experience of Municipal work, including Water Works, Buildings Contruction, Drainage, and Roads. Salary Rs. 300, rising to Rs. 400.

Dated 3rd August, 1920.

M. M. MURZBAN,
Barrister-at-Law,
President, Lonalva Municipality.
3088

THE HINDUSTAN MINING SYNDICATE LIMITED, AJMER.

NOTICE.

THE SHAREHOLDERS, who have not yet paid all their dues, are hereby informed, that unless their money is paid, on or before 31st August, 1920, under Clause 37 of the Articles of Association of the Company their shares together with their previous payments will be forfeited.

SORABJI DADABHOY VAKIL,
Managing Agent,
The Hindustan Mining Syndicate, Ltd.,
Ajmer.

Ajmer, dated 2nd August, 1920.
3070

THE INDORE MALWA UNITED MILLS CO., LTD.

LOST OR MISLAID.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the two Share Certificates, Nos. 10623 and 10633 of the Indore Malwa United Mills Co., Ltd., have been lost or mislaid, therefore no one should deal in those shares.

MOONGALAL BANKEYLAL & CO.
4030

THE APOLLO MILLS, LTD.

LOST OR MISLAID.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Splits for 100 shares, No. 37571—620, 27051—27100, have been lost or mislaid, therefore no one should deal in those splits.

MOONGALAL BANKEYLAL & CO.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

TENDERS are invited for the construction of officers' bungalows for Messrs. Kastoorchand Mathradas and Co., Ltd., at Cadell Road, Mahim.

Copies of tenders may be obtained at the office of the undersigned on payment of Rs. 2 where plans, specifications and conditions of contract, etc., can be seen and all the necessary informations obtained. Tenders will be received upto 5 p.m. on THURSDAY, 12th instant. The owners do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender.

MISTRI & BHEDWAR,
B.A.'s., L.C.E.'s.,
Architects, etc.,
31, Churchgate Street.

Bombay, 6th August, 1920. 4032

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per Scindia Steam Navigation Co.'s S. S. "Loyalty" are hereby informed of the steamer's arrival from Marseilles and requested to send in their Bills of Lading to this office for countersignature without delay. No survey will be held on cargo damaged or in doubtful condition unless a written application for such survey is received by the undersigned within seven days from the date of discharge. Capt. J. C. Richars of Messrs. Ericson & Richards, Company's surveyors will be attending Docks every morning to survey damages. Cargo removed from the landing shed or warehouse is not entitled to the survey. No survey will be held on deck cargo in single gunnies. The bills for claims are to be sent into this office within one month from the date of steamer's arrival, otherwise they will not be entertained.

NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO.,
Agents,
4033 The Scindia Steam Navigation Co., Ltd.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

ADDITIONAL MOTIONS to the following effect of which notices have been received will be placed before the ORDINARY MONTHLY MEETING of the CORPORATION called for MONDAY, the 9th August 1920, at 3 p.m., (Bombay Time):—

128. From Mr. N. M. Joshi:—For obtaining a report from the Elections Committee as to the desirability of amending the Municipal Act so as to remove the sex bar which prevents ladies from becoming members of the Corporation.

129. From Dr. Nadirshaw H. E. Sukhia:—For appointing Mr. S. C. Dhondy to be an additional member of the Committee regarding Telephone Service in the City.

130. From Dr. Moreshwar C. Javle:—For appointing Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas to be a member of the Roads Committee.

131. From Mr. Byramjee R. B. Jeejeebhoy, seconded by Mr. R. B. Mantri:—For requesting the Commissioner to take steps to have the statue of the late Dr. Thomas Blaney removed from opposite the Municipal Hall on Cruickshank Road and re-erected in Victoria Square (late Bhatia Baug.)

132. From Mr. Morarji M. Kamdar:—For obtaining a report from the Municipal Secretary as to the circumstances under which the Commissioner appends his signature to the Corporation's addresses given to Viceroys, Governors and other high personages.

133—136.—From Mr. Fazul Ibrahim Rahimtulla:—(133) For expressing opinion that the meetings of the Corporation should be held hereafter from 9 p.m., to 11 p.m., (134) For obtaining a report from the Roads Committee as to the desirability of giving a portion of the reclaimed site of the Nakhoda Tank to the Mahomedan Hostel Committee to build a a Muslim Students' Hostel thereon. (135) For requesting the Commissioner to take steps to put in order all the roads in the City which are now in a state of disrepair and (136) For requesting Government to ask the G. I. P. and the B. B. and C. I. Railway Companies to take measures for preventing soldiers from entering compartments reserved for ladies.

137. From Mr. R. B. Mantri:—For appointing Major D. S. Johnston to be a member of certain Committees.

138. From Dr. Accacio G. Viegas:—For amending Corporation Procedure Rule for closure of debate so as to admit of the mover of the proposition to reply without the permission of the meeting.

By order of the President,
A. A. MOULVI,
Municipal Secretary.

Municipal Corporation Office,
Bombay, 6th August, 1920. 4029

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE TATA IRON AND STEEL COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE THIRTEENTH ORDINARY MEETING of the Shareholders of the Company will be held on TUESDAY, the 7th September, 1920, at the Registered Office, Navsari Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 23rd August, 1920, to 8th September, 1920 both days inclusive.

By Order of the Directors,
Tata Sons Limited, Agents,
R. D. TATA.
Director.

Navsari Buildings, Fort,
Bombay, 5th August, 1920. 4010

NOTICE.

WANTED.—A good STEWARD to manage all catering arrangements and specially those connected with large dinner and house parties, big social functions and the entertaining of distinguished guests in the Palace of an important Ruling Prince in India. Goanese or non-Mahomedan with previous experience and powers of organization and control preferred. Must be able to manage the staff. Liberal salary according to qualifications. Apply with copies of references and testimonials which will not be returned to Box No. 931, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4024

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the SECOND EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Central Bank of India, Limited, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Alice Buildings, Hornby Road, Bombay, on WEDNESDAY, the 11th August, 1920, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), when the subjoined Resolutions will be submitted for confirmation as Special Resolution:—

1. That the Memorandum of Association submitted to this Meeting, and for the purpase of identification subscribed by the Chairman thereof and copies whereof have been sent to the Shareholders, be and the same is hereby approved, and that pursuant to the provisions of the Indian Companies Act, 1913, Section 12, the Company's constitution be altered by substituting such Memorandum of Association with extended objects as therein set forth for the existing Memorandum of Association of the Company, copies whereof have been sent to the Shareholders and that the Directors be and they are hereby authorised to apply to the Court to confirm this Resolution under the said Act.
2. That the regulations contained in the printed document submitted to the Meeting and for the purpose of identification subscribed by the Chairman thereof and copies whereof have been sent to the Shareholders be and the same are hereby approved and that such regulations be and they are hereby adopted as the Articles of the Company in substitution for and to the exclusion of all the existing Articles thereof.

by Order of the Board,
S. N. POCHKHANAWALLA,
Chief Manager.

Dated this 2nd day of August, 1920.
3027

NOTICE.

IN connection with the Resolution No. 4737 dated the 30th July, 1920, issued by the Government of India in the Department of Commerce, regarding the pay and allowances of postmen and inferior servants of the Post Office on the recommendations of the Postal Enquiry Committee, the Postmaster-General, Bombay, has issued a brief communique comparing the situation that existed prior to the War with that at present.

The grades of pay of Postmen and Inferior servants in Bombay prior to the War were as follows:—

POSTMEN.

	Pay.
Overseer postmen	Rs. 30.
Reader postmen	Rs. 30
Postmen	Rs. 25
Postmen	Rs. 20
Postmen	Rs. 17
Postmen	Rs. 15
Probationary Postmen	Rs. 12

INFERIOR SERVANTS.

Packers, mail peons, Letter-box peons, etc.,	Rs. 18
Packers, mail peons, Letter-box peons, &c.,	Rs. 16
Packers, mail peons, Letter-box peons, &c.,	Rs. 16
Packers, mail peons, Letter-box peons, &c.,	Rs. 15
Packers, mail peons, Letter-box peons, &c.,	Rs. 14
Packers, mail peons, Letter-box peons, &c.,	Rs. 13
Packers, mail peons, Letter-box peons, &c.,	Rs. 12

BOY MESSENGERS.

Boy messengers ... Rs. 10

No allowances were granted to any of the above classes of men.

The scale of pay and allowances now sanctioned by the Government of India are as follows:—

POSTMEN.

All postmen including overseer and reader Postmen Time scale of pay.—Rs. 27 for first three years; then a yearly increment of 1 Rupee up to Rs. 45. House rent allowance Rs. 7.

Overseer postmen and Reader Postmen will draw pay according to the above time scale admissible to them as Postmen plus House Rent of Rs. 7, plus duty allowance at the rates shown below:—

Overseer postmen	Rs. 10
Reader Postmen	Rs. 7/8

INFERIOR SERVANTS.

Packers, mail peons, letter-box peons, &c.,—Time scale of pay—Rs. 20 for first three years, then an increment of Re. 1 every three years up to Rs. 27. House rent allowance Rs. 7.

BOY MESSENGERS.

Boy messengers, Rs. 15—1/3—16 Rs. 4.

The new scales of pay take effect from the 1st December, 1919, and the House Allowance at Rs. 7 from 1st May, 1920.

It will be seen that liberal increases have been given to the men to meet the changed economic conditions of Bombay.

Postmaster-General.

Bombay, The 9th August, 1920. 4014

PUBLIC NOTICE.

NOTICE.

TENDERS are invited for the purchase of Motor Launches, Motor Hulls, Barges, Dinghies, the property of His Majesty's Government lying at Calcutta, Bombay and Karachi.

Tender forms and particulars of craft for sale can be obtained from the undersigned.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Nicol Road,
Post Box 122, Bombay.
3037

INSURANCE.

HINDUSTAN CO-OPERATIVE INSURANCE SOCIETY, LD, CALCUTTA.

Second quinquennium Report recommends a bonus of 4 per cent. on the sum assured for each completed year on policies in the Ordinary Assurance Fund after making a special Reserve of Rs. 100,000.

Premium Reserve Funds exceed...Rs. 40,00,000

"The only Indian Life Office managed on sound democratic lines."

Prospectus and forms of Assurance can be sent on application to Head Office or any Branch or Chief Agency Office, in India.

S. R. KHOPKAR,
Manager,
Bombay-Branch,
40, Medows Street, Bombay.

THE INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

113, ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

CHAIRMAN:

The Hon'ble Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy Kt.

DIRECTORS:

The Hon'ble Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas, C.I.E.
Sir Chimanlal H. Setalvad, Kt.
Sir Hukamchand Saroopchand, Kt.
Jamshed K. Tarachand, Esq., Bar.-at-Law.
Jamnadas Dwarkadas, Esq. (Pragjee Soorjee & Co.).
Lalji Naranji, Esq., J.P. (Moolji Jetha & Co.) (Ex-officio).

Safest investment at minimum cost. Terms and conditions of Policies extremely liberal without any vexatious restrictions.

Automatic Non-forfeiture of Policies a boon to Policy-holders.

Application for Agencies invited from influential gentlemen throughout India.

For particulars apply to:—

JIVANLAL DASTUR & Co.,
Secretaries and Manager.

NATIONAL INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.

HEAD OFFICE: 7, Church Lane, CALCUTTA.

This purely Indian Company was the first to deposit Rupees Two Lakhs, in one instalment with the Controller-General for the special security of the Policy-holders.

Sound Security, Lowest rates of Premium in India—Liberal Policy terms.

"It ranks as one of the soundest Insurance Companies on the East side of India."

For all forms of Assurance please apply to

RAE & Co., Managing Agents. P. BANERJEA, Secretary.

or

DHURANDHAR BROTHERS, Chief Agents, Bombay Presidency, 72, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

Mitchell's
old Heather Dew
Scotch Whisky
IS AT THE TOP OF ALL
Try! THE REST!
Sole Agents
Bhimji Jayraj & Co.
305. 307. Chowpatty, Sea Face
AAS. 187 BOMBAY.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR — Twice Nightly 6-30 and 9-45 p.m.

ANOTHER GREAT VAUDEVILLE CAPTURE FIRST TIME IN BOMBAY.

DON G. MERLE

THE FAMOUS SPANISH—AMERICAN ENTERTANIER

Assisted by

MADAME G. MERLE.

Merry moments in modern magic. Mirth, Mystery and Monologue. Exhibiting Seeming Impossibilities. Extremely Fascinating Amusements.

"Around the Town"

Scenes from "Tilly of Bloomsbury," Edgar Wallace, Novelist, J. G. Cock, the Great Chelsea Centre Forward. The Latest in Frocks and Frills. The Harem Dance rom "Afgar" by Mona Paiva.

9th Episodes of the THRILLING SERIAL "The Four Shadows"

Last few Nights of the Great Dancers

DORROS DUO

In an entirely new repertoire of dances including the Dutch Dance. A new Dance Humoresque and The GREAT INDIAN DANCE.

THE EMPIRE — To-day and To-morrow 4-30, 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.

OUR GREAT DOUBLE ATTRACTIONS

TWO FAMOUS CINEMA STARS

Mutual's Million Dollar Comedian.

CHARLIE CHAPLIN

IN

"THE VAGABOND"

There never was a Band-Master like Charlie. He leads the band a merry dance with his cunning little cane.

MARY MILES MINTER

IN

"HER COUNTRY'S CALL"

A film Drama that bubbles over with patriotism. It is acted in the magnificent scenery of the Mexican border and reveals Mary Miles Minter in a role which shows her bauty and sympathatic acting in a marked elegance.

THE EMPRESS — To-day and to-morrow 3, 4-30, 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.

METRO PICTURE CORPORATION presents

THE GREAT EMOTIONAL ACTRESS

EMILY STEVENS

IN

"Kildare of Storm"

Adapted from the famous Novel of the same name.

Basil Kildare is owner of one of those great estates whose master's word is law, and he rules with an iron hand. Into the darkness of storm comes love like a lightning flashing as it illumines. How tragedy comes to Kate before the haven of heart's desire is attained is wonderfully and dramatically told in this feature screen romance, which calls forth all the power of Emily Stevens' splendid ability. "KILDARE OF STORM" is a play to remember.

IMPERIAL

The Premier Picture Palace of Bombay

TO-NIGHT

FOR THE FIRST TIME IN BOMBAY

William Desmond

IN

"THE PRINCE & BETTY"

BY

P. G. WODEHOUSE

Author of

"A Damsel in Distress"

A DELIGHTFULLY ROMANTIC STORY OF A MODERN PRINCE CHARMING.

5 SPLENDID ACTS

PATHE GAZETTE

SALISILLY MAID OF ALL WORK

Cartoon

FUNERAL PROCESSION OF THE LATE MR. TILAK

LOOKING FOR TROUBLE

COMIC

Time: 7, 8-45 & 10-30 p.m. daily. Sunday Matinee: at 3-30 & 5-15 p.m. and Saturday 5 p.m.

POPULAR PRICES

"ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW"

FOR ONE MONTH MORE!

at the

Elphinstone Theatre

Balwant Sangit Mandali

will perform their performances on

Saturday 7th August 1920 at 8-30 p.m. (S.T.)
Sunday, 8th August 1920 at 3 p.m. (S.T.)

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For one suit at Rs. 12, 20, 28, and 40.

LADIES' STOCKING
of Mercerised Silk at Rs. 21 per doz.

KHAKI CYCLING HOSE
of cotton at Rs. 12 and 18 per doz.

PLAIN BENARSI SARI
of Fine and Superior quality at Rs. 85.

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ELECTRICAL AND MECHANICAL ENGINEERS AND CONTRACTORS.
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35 YEARS' EXPERIENCE.

Beware of real dry cleaning without aid of water. Felt hats cleaned within two hours, Suits and Dresses within six hours, charge extra amongst white flannels.

LILLIPUT POCKET STOVE
No. 96.
FOR CAMPERS, HUNTERS, ETC.
Price Rs. 20. Postage Extra.
All kinds of stoves and parts in stock.
CALL AT
D. R. WAGLE,
GIRGAON STOVE DEPOT,
Near Tarm Terminus, Girgaon

What do The Winds Say?

"Rough Winds— That Moanest Loud"

at this time of the year, seem to waft on their frightened wings a doleful warning to mankind of the grim gatherings of the germs of malaria, which lay across their passage through fields and forests and over marshes and meadows Take, therefore, timely heed, and keep in readiness a good stock of

SQUIBB'S AGUE SPECIFIC
The Medicine of the Millions

for Malaria, Influenza, Ague and all other fevers. "SQUIBB'S AGUE SPECIFIC saved the lives of two patients—one an infant—who were seriously ill with the effects of malarial fever and had been given up by the doctors as hopeless cases,"—C. L. D Prayero, Hyderabad, Dec.

"The sales and reputation of SQUIBB'S AGUE SPECIFIC are hardly denied even by the defendant's witnesses".—The Hon'ble Mr. Justice M. H. W. HAYWARD, I.C.S., High Court, Bombay.

"I have never yet come across a remedy at once so effective and prompt in its effects."—
J. E. LEE, Personal Asst. to the Home Secry., Hyderabad, Dec.

Remember SQIBB'S is the safest cure for all Fevers. Sold all over India.

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CHEMISTS, BOMBAY.

OTTO-DE-ROSE No. A 1.
Scientifically made at our Laboratory. Absolutely pure and free from Spirit. Possesses Charming odour of freshly cut Red Rose Flowers. Highly recommended by Rajas, Maharajas etc. Price One dram Glass Stopper Phial in wooden case Rs 2/4 per V. P. P.
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(with prudence for purse.)
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Princess Street, BOMBAY.

KATOL
STICKS
Destroys Mosquictos Rs. 1-2 per box,
JAPAN INSECT POWDER CO.
Princess St., BOMBAY

SHIPPING

ARRIVALS.

Aug. 6.

S S Koweit, Wheeler Jeddah.
S S Sirsa, Tehbridge Rangoon.
S S Chakdara, Abbott, Busreh.
S S Loyalty, Ruthen, Genoa.
S S Mantua, Swenney, London.
S S Chakdina, Oliver, Put back from sea.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—
S S Clan Robertson, Urquhart, Avenmouth and Liverpool.
S S Kashmir, Butler, London.
S S Chanda, Cunningham, Karachi.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—
Steamer Mantua for London.
Steamer Bahrein for Jeddah.
Steamer Colaba for Antwerp.
Steamer Oruro for Calicut.
Steamer Dilwara for China.

S S Koweit:—The T M Co's steamer Koweit, 2692 tons, Captain H Wheeler, arrived in harbour yesterday from Jeddah, with a general cargo and 11 pilgrims.

S S Sirsa:—The B I S N Co's steamer Sirsa, 3387 tons, Captain W Tehbridge, arrived in harbour yesterday from Rangoon, with a general cargo.

S S Chakdara:—The B I S N Co's steamer Chakdara, 1583 tons, Captain Gabbott, arrived in harbour yesterday from Busreh, with a general cargo and 55 passengers.

S S Loyalty:—The Scindia S N Co's steamer Loyalty, 3033 tons, Captain W Ruthen, arrived in harbour yesterday from Genoa, with a general cargo and 13 passengers.

S S Mantua:—The P and O S N Co's English mail steamer Mantua, 5884 tons, Captain W H Swenney, arrived in harbour yesterday from London, with the outward mails of the 22nd ultimo, a general cargo and 149 passengers.

S S Clan Robertson:—The Clan Line steamer Clan Robertson, 3107 tons, Captain P Urquhart, will sail to-day from the Bombay harbour for Avenmouth and Liverpool, with a general cargo.

VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS.

Friday, 6th August 1920.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

A Nurani	Jeddah	2-8	T M & Co
B Rajah	Calcutta	N F	P M & Co
C/E Janus	N F	10-8	M M & Co
D/E Y-to-ofu Maru	Japan	10 8	N Y Kaisha
G Paravati Offside	Cannanor	7-8	E Collin & Co
K Omaro	Karachi	N F	A I C S N Co
K British Sovereign	Abadan	9-8	S W & Co
M Egypt	N F	N F	M M & Co
N Glenlyon	Antwerp	15-8	T M & Co
Offside War Cuta	N F	N F	M M & Co
P Ganges Maru	Japan	5-8	O S Kaisha
Q Shinkai Maru	N F	N F	N Y Kaisha

HARBOUR WALL.

Bahadori	Karachi	6-8	K N & Co
Oporto	N F	N F	K N & Co
Saraswati	Marmagoa	7-8	K N & Co
Satranji	N F	N F	K N & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

2 C/Hankow's (Boats)			W & A G & Co
2 Ferrara	N F	N F	S W & Co
3 Barpeta	Bushra	6-8	M M & Co
4 Purnea	Busara	12-8	M M & Co
6 Bandiera	Genoa	20-8	M Italiana
7 Abydos	Karachi	N F	H L S N Co
8 Nizam	N F	7-8	T M & Co
9 Nawab	Calcutta	N F	T M & Co
10/11 Clan Macinnes	Madras Coasts	12-8	J F & Co
16 Hwah-Hsin	P Gulf	6-8	A Nemazee

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

1 Kieldrecht	Colombo	12-8	E D S & Co
2 Massilia	Liverpool	8-8	W & A G & Co
4 Castalia	Liverpool	23-8	W & A G & Co
5 Aymeric	Calcutta	11-8	W & A G & Co
6 Genna	N F	N F	M M & Co
7 Patricia	N F	N F	K N & Co
8 Nippon	Trieste	7-8	L Trusky
9 Karadeniz	N F	N F	D R I M
10 La Plata	Bushra	7-8	J F & Co
11 Colaba	Karachi	N F	M M & Co
12 Chanda	Karachi	N F	M M & Co
12 A Gray Cloud	Calcutta	N F	T M & Co
13 Karoa	E A Ports	N F	M M & Co
14 Kashmir	London	7-8	M M & Co
15 Northbrook	N F	N F	D R I M
16 Binfield	N F	N F	M M & Co
17 Gambhira	Rangoon	N F	M M & Co
Jetty end C/Robertso	London	N F	J F & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Aungban	Marmagoa	7-8	S W & Co

HUGHES DRY DOCK.

Heron Gull	N F	2-8	C E B P T

MEREWETHER DRY DOCK.

Indravati		4/5/8	B S N Co
Mahanadi		4/5/8	B S N Co

EXPORTS

Aug. 6.

S S Massilia for Liverpool:—150 bales cotton, C Chandoolal and Co; 6 bales wool raw, A Meghji; 10 bales wool raw, B Balabdass; 500 cwts kissmiss, M Jafferbhoy.

S S Massilia for Marseilles:—13 bales silk waste, 3 bales silk cocoons, M H Tryoz and Co; 200 cwts gum arabic, M Jafferbhoy; 400 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

S S Glenlyon for Antwerp:—100 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 1000 cwts myrabolams, P Mathuradass and Co; 1001 cwts linseed, Mitsui Bussan Kaisha Ltd; 49600 cwts linseed, Sandy and Co.

S S Glenlyon for Hamburg:—111 bales cotton, Narandass V Dossa; 110 bales cotton, Toyo Menka Kaisha Ltd; 1 case woollen carpets, J A Bottlewala.

S S Nippon for Venice:—173 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

S S Nippon for Trieste:—559 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

S S Colaba for Genoa:—600 Nos. head of bottle, S Guimaraf; 300 Nos. head of bottle, A Tavares.

S S Fratelle Bandiera for Genoa:—452 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

S S Yetorofu Maru for Kobe:—200 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

S S Yetorofu Maru for Shanghai:—26 cwts myrabolams, N J Pacha; 86 bales cotton, Toyo Menka Kaisha.

S S Dilwara for Hongkong:—111 bales cotton twist, David Sassoon and Co Ltd; 164 bales cotton twist, Currimbhoy and Co Ltd.

S S Ganges Maru for Yokkaichi:—450 bales cotton, Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

IMPORTS

Aug. 6.

S S Clan Maccines from Genoa, Agents James Finlay and Co:—319 cases cotton embroidery, 12 cases cotton tissues, 336 bales 1125 cases cotton goods, 10 cases silk goods, 190 cases 236 bales cotton yarn, 17 cases medicine, 150 bales cigarettes paper, 36 cases bleached cotton, 8 bales 11 cases woollens, 35 cases gin, 3515 cases whisky, 130 kegs paint, 41 bales paper, 400 cases old newspapers, 59 cases toilet soap, 38 cases colour, 12 cases oil varnish, 10 bales 15 cases woollens and cottons.

S S Fratelli Bandiera from Genoa, Agents Maritima Italiana:—308 cases cotton goods, 151 cases cotton embroidery, 58370 pieces marble tiles, 62 barrels alums, 10745 bales marble, 50 bales cigarettes paper 3 cases cigarettes 12 barrels colour 20 cases wine 37 bales cotton yarn 200 kegs 700 barrels lead ore 16 cases art silk embroidery, 50 cases gum, 12 cases glassware, 12 cases chocolate, 684 bags sugar.

S S Kiledricht from Hamburg, Agents E D Sassoon and Co:—586 cases aniline colours, 249 cases cottons, 166 bales cotton blankets, 29 cases woollens, 6 cases cottons and woollens, 7 cases clocks, 336 cases glassware, 77 cases leather goods, 6 kegs 37 cases colour, 2 cases music goods, 5416 cases window glass, 8 cases cloroform, 450 bundles yellow metal sheets, 100 cases soap, 8 cases drugs 50 cases writing paper 30 cases white brandy 720 cases brandy, 4 cases chinaware 52 cases wine, 1411 cases beer, 39 cases cheese, 1250 casks cement.

THE WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Aug. 5.

The weather report for the week ending 5th August shows in the past week the conditions were generally favourable for rainfall in northern India. Depression formed at the beginning of week at the head of the Bay but though giving heavy rain while it lasted, it was short-lived disappearing within two days over Chota Nagpur. After its disappearance monsoon currents continued to feed mainly into northern India and even penetrated through the Punjab as far as the North West Frontier. In the peninsula on other hand signs of improvement noticed at the end of the previous week did not develop and rainfall has accordingly been scanty there as well as in central parts of the country.

Simla masons have struck work for increased salaries and shorter hours. (A. P.)

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

Total Rainfall up to 8 a. m. of 6th Aug

STATIONS.	24 hours to 8 a. m. of 1920.	Total since 1st June, 1920.	June 1st to 8 a.m. of 6th Aug. 1918.	1919.
	In. Ct.	In. Ct.	In. Ct.	In. Ct.
Colaba (Observatory)	0·18	33·13	16·05	49 28
Fort (St. George's Hospital)	0·38	37·69	15 90	54 41
Esplanade (Gok Tej. Hospital)	0 37	37 01	16·88	52·31
Byculla (J. J. Hospital)	0·42	38·58	19 47	57·42

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 5th Augt. 1920.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m. 10 a.m. 2 p.m. 4 p. m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahs.	29.783	Inches
Temperature of Air	79.6	Degs.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	76.8	"
Dew Point	75 0	"
Relative humidity of Air	0.861	"
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy 10).	7.8	"
Maximum temperature of Air	85.1	"
minimum do.	75.4	"
General Direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	WSW.W.WSW.	
Movement of Wind	279 Miles.	
Fall of Rain	0.79 Inches.	
Total fall during month	2.33	"
Do. do. year	34.41	"
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 6th	0.04	"

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights the tides in Bombay Harbour, during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time, depth of water is at rince's Dock sill.

Day of Week	Day of Month	HIGH WATER Bombay mean Time	Depth on Sill	LOW WATER Day of month	Bombay mean Time.	Depth on Sill
	Aug.	h. m.	ft. in.	Aug.	h. m.	ft. in.
Sat.	7	m 3 56	25 7	7	m 9 35	19 10
		3 48a	26 12		10 21a	17 4
Sun.	8	m 5 1	25 4	8	m 10 49	20 8
		4 42a	25 7		11 30a	17 4
Mon.	9	m 6 18	25 4	9	0 26a	21 0
		6 0a	25 2			
Tues.	10	m 7 47	25 11	10	m 0 47	17 1
		7 20a	25 8		2 2a	20 6
Wed.	11	m 8 58	26 11	11	m 2 3	16 6
		8 38a	25 10		3 12a	19 6
Thur.	12	m 9 54	28 0	12	m 3 4	15 11
		9 45a	26 9		4 4a	18 4
Fri		m 3 2	26 1	13	m 8 45	18 10
		3 3a	26 9		9 26a	17 2

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Friday, the 6th August 1920, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Ambala reports 0.25in. of rain Skies remain moderately or heavily clouded in the east Punjab, but have cleared elsewhere. Humidity is in excess at Ambala, but is in defect at Rawalpindi. Day temperature is slightly below normal except in the extreme north; night temperature is in defect at Hissar.

The United Provinces.—Nearly general rain has fallen; Agra reports 0.68in. Mainpuri 0.20in. Cawnpore 0.11in. and Allahabad 0.90in. Skies are overcast at most stations. Day temperature is in defect at Agra and Cawnpore.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear in the north and are lightly or moderately clouded elsewhere. Humidity is in defect at Jodhpur. Both day and night temperatures are generally below normal in Rajputana; the former is in excess in upper Sind.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are moderately or heavily clouded.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. Humidity is below normal in the south of the division.

The Konkan.—Rainfall has been nearly general: Bombay has had 0.18in. Ratnagiri 0.15in. Mormugao 0.25in. and Karwar 0.35in. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Poona reports 0.34in. of rain. Skies are moderately clouded. Humidity is below normal at several stations. Day temperature is in slight excess in Hyderabad.

General Remarks.—The monsoon has been weak and apart from the west coast its activity has been practically confined to the United Provinces. Rainfall has been nearly general in the Konkan and the United Provinces, and local in the east Punjab, the north Bombay Deccan and on the north Madras coast. The falls have been less than half an inch except at Agra and Allahabad. Day temperature continues above normal in the east of the Peninsula. Temperature has risen in the Punjab and Rajputana, but is still lower than usual in Rajputana.

Forecast.—No large change appears likely except for some extension of rain in the east of the Central Provinces.

India Telegraphic Summary for the 5th August 1920:—

The monsoon has been on the whole weak, but weather is somewhat disturbed off the Chittagong coast. Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Bengal, Bihar and Orissa and the Konkan, and local in Assam, the east of the United Provinces, the east Punjab, west Rajputana, Central India West and the west of the Central Provinces. A few falls have also occurred in Upper Burma, the west of the United Provinces, east Rajputana, Gujarat, the east of the Central Provinces, south Hyderabad, Mysore, south-east Madras and on the north Madras coast.

Chief amounts not already shown in the Bombay Report are:—Tavoy, Moulmein, Bassein two inches; Toungoo, Lashio one; Cox's Bazar five; False Point two; Benares one and a half; Mussooree three; Ludhiana a half; Pachmarhi one; Salem two.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 HOURS ON FRIDAY, THE 6th AUG. 1920.

STATIONS.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum 24 hours. past 24	Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity. 8 hrs.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours:	Total, 1st June to date.	Departure, 1st June to date.
ARABIAN GULF—						
Bushire				0	0	0
Do. (5th)	104	84.8	35			
Jask	100	79.9	60	0	0	—0.08
Muskat						
Do. ( )						
PUNJAB—						
Multan	98.6	82.0	76		2.30	—0 85
Rawalpindi	95.	77.0	60		6.58	—4.97
Lahore	94.0	81.8	80		9.93	—4.09
Hissar	95.0	75.9	76		8.45	—1.97
Ambala	89.6	75.0	96	0.25	10.02	—1.04
Delhi	86.0	77.6	80	..	20.61	+3 07
UNITED PROVINCES.						
Agra	87.5	77.8	80	0.68	16.50	+3 20
Mainpuri	86.8	78.1	82	0.20	17.86	+6.06
Jhansi	87.4	75.8	69	..	11.09	—0.95
Cawnpore	84.2	77.3	90	0.11	16.71	+3.23
Allahabad	88.1	77.0	80	..	29.59	+11.18
SIND & RAJPUTANA.						
Jacobabad	109.8	83.0	64	0.90	1.48	—0.04
Karachi	84.4	79.2	85	..	0.47	—3.01
Ajmer	92.0	72.4	53	..	19.75	+8.25
Jaipur	93.6	71.4	72	..	23.18	+15.69
Kotah	97.0	76.8	67	..	17.08	+8.27
Mount Abu	80.0	61.2	85	..	50.61	—1.23
GUJRAT, KATHIAWAR & CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	86.2	76.1	75	..	10.40	+1.68
Dwarka	84.0	79.1	87	..	9.23	+4.85
Veraval	92.1	80.0	84	..	16.97	+4.80
Rajkot	89.4	76.6	80	..	10.40	—3.52
Bhavnagar Para	92.6	76.0	..	..	19.03	+0.39
Surat	90.0	76.8	90	0.05	24.40	—2.77
Ahmedabad	94.0	74.8	70	..	15.64	+0.42
Deesa	97.7	74.0	84	0.01	12.60	—0.92
Neemgaon	84.7	70.0	94	..	24.80	+10.05
Indore	92.4	70.8	80	0.02	25.15	+8.04
CENTRAL PROVINCES						
Jubbulpore	84.2	74.8	82	..	17.94	—11.85
Saugor	89.0	73.4	82	..	29.37	+1.31
Hoshangabad	93.7	75.2	90	..	17.85	—7.85
Khandwa	95.4	71.7	78	..	14.49	+2.31
Akola	90.0	70.8	79	0.03	6.54	—10.08
Amraoti	96.0	72.3	64	..	8.95	—8.47
Nagpur	88.6	70.7	70	..	18.18	—7.41
Chanda	90.1	70.0	70	0.01	19.09	—7.76
Raipur	90.2	74.8	78	..	22.00	—5.07
KONKAN—						
Bombay	85.1	76.2	84	0.18	33.13	—13.70
Ratnagiri	88.0	74.0	81	0.15	41.40	—20.30
Marmugoa	84.4	76.4	87	0.25	60.47	—13.65
Karwar	84.4	75 6	91	0.35	67.80	—22.76
BOMBAY DECCAN & HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	87.8	70.6	65	..	4.08	—6.05
Ahmednagar	85.7	67.0	69	..	2.61	—6.78
Poona	86.0	68.8	75	0.34	11.98	—1.38
Sholapur	89.8	70.8	51	..	1.70	—5.26
Bijapur	87.9	69.2	70	..	4.76	—1.22
Belgaum	76.4	66.1	95	0.07	20.68	—1. 8
Aurangabad	86.9	65.6	90	..	8.50	—2.71
Nizamabad (Indr)	90.7	72.2	90	..	15.59	—2.91
Hyderabad	91.0	72.0	99	0.05	9.06	—3.07
MALABAR & CEYLON.						
Mangalore	85	75.0	85	0.30	85.50	+5.88
Calicut	81.0	74.0	94	0.05	95.42	+25.56
Cochin	86.0	76.6	80	0.02	71.20	+19.43
Colombo	86.7	76.0	85	..	20.27	+0.57
MADRAS EXCLUDING MALABAR) & MYSORE—						
Masulipata	95.2	76.1	79	0.20	6.55	—5.15
Bellary	95.8	73.7	57	..	0.86	—3.10
Cuddapah	100.0	79.8	54	..	3.37	—3.91
Madras	99.2	81.0	55	..	4.00	—3.66
Bangalore	87.1	65.0	76	..	4.37	—3.51
Coimbatore	88.0	71.2	82	..	3.05	—0.37
Trichinopoly	97.8	77.2	64	..	0.90	—2.17
Negapatam	97.4	77 9	63	0.04	0.96	—2.71

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometer:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer in the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and the level of the tide at 6-45 a.m. Standard Time on the 6th August 1920 was 29.067 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased 0.18 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg.

In case of the aneroid the temperature correction is needed but for comparison at 80 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by 138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide in the stream at 8-42 a.m., Standard Time' the ship's barometer readings should be increased by 0·11 inch for every 16 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given.

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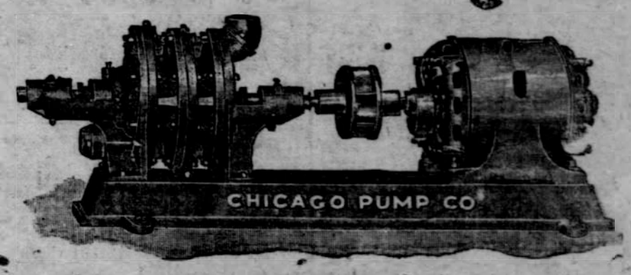

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All voltages and currents any head and capacity.
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Hornby Road, Fort, Post Box 459, BOMBAY.
TELEGRAMS: "Easlektrik."

Have You Ever Used
White Kashmir Silk
FOR YOUR
Shirts, Blouses, Dresses and Underwear?
IF NOT
Try It at once
There is nothing more delightful in
Softness, Lightness and Exquisite Finish,
Once Used—Always Used.

We stock the following Qualities:—
QUAL I. Plain Superfine 27" & 36" wide @ Rs. 2-12 & 3 per yard.
QUAL II. Light Weight Twill 27" @ Rs. 3 per yard.
QUAL III. Tropical Twill 26" & 30" wide @ Rs. 3-9 & 3-12 per yard.
QUAL IV. Fine Matt Finish 27", 30" & 34" wide @ Rs. 3-8, 3-10 & 3-12 per yard.

Asoka Swadeshi Stores,
LIMITED.
Tailoring Dept:—Pattani Building, Princess Street.
Branch No. 1:—(Sudh Swadeshi Bhandar) Kalbadevi Rd.
Branch No. 4:—Charni Road Junction.
Branch No. 3:—Budhwar Peth, Poona City.
Your making-up Order will be promptly attended to by our Expert Tailors.

Our Makaradhwaja Department.
We are selling genuine and pure Makaradhwajas at the lowest possible rates. We always keep a large stock of Makaradhwajas for sale both to patients and physicians Trial order solicited. Sargun Balijasita Makaradhwaja Rs. 6/- per tola. Sidha Makaradhwaja Rs. 24/- per tola, Rs. 1-8 per week. Makaradhwaja (Sarna Sindur) Rs. 4/- per tola. Postage extra.
BISUDHA BHAISHAJYA BHANDAR
A GENUINE AYURVEDIC STORE,
Head Office 125, BOWBAZAR STREET, CALCUTTA.

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Liverpool Aug. 3rd

	Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	7,000
" " Sales on Spec. & for Exp.	...
" " Sales of East Indian	...
" " Imports	...
Mid. Americans spot	26.81
Egyptian F. G. F. Sakels	57.00
New York 11 a.m. (As known is in Liverpool at closing time) — Oct. 30.98; Jan. 29.49; Mar. 29.10	
New Orleans 10 a.m. — Oct. 29.98; Jan. 29.20	

CLOSING PRICES

Months.	Liverpool, Aug. 3rd. To-day's price.
Aug.	23.69
Sept.	22.85
Oct.	22.45
Nov.	21.15
Dec.	21.40
Jan.	21.18
Feb.	20.93
March	20.67
April	20.46
May	22.23
June	20.01
July	19.83

Tone:—Steady.
Manchester Market:—Steady.

Months.	Liverpool, Aug. 5th To-day's price.
Aug.	24.80+44
Oct.	22.92+40
Jan.	21.87+28
Mar.	20.97+24

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

	Liverpool, Aug. 3rd
M.G. Bengal Good	9.25
" " Fully Good	10.00
" " Fine	10.50
" No. 1 Comra Good	15.25
" " " Fully Good	16.25
" " Fine	16.85
" Broach Good M.G.	19.10
" " " "	19.80
" " " "	20.10
" Scinde Good	9.07
" " Fully Good	9.32
" " Fine	10.32

AMERICAN MARKETS

New York, Aug. 3rd.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	3,000
" Exports to Great Britain	10,000
" " to Continent	Nil
Futures at New York Oct.	30.84
" " " Jan.	29.35
" " " Mar.	28.15
Tone:—Easy.	
Spot Cotton at New York	30.50
" " Orleans	30.25
Futures at New Orleans July	29.05
" " Oct.	29.94
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	10 3/4
Demand Bills	3 92.50
Over Commercial Bars	...
U. S. Mixed Refined	98½
Do. Foreign	93½

New York, Aug. 5th.

Futures at New York Oct.	31.95+92
" " " Jan.	29.99+63
" " " Mar.	29.45+45

MONEY MARKETS.

London, Aug 3rd.

Rentes 3%	58 1/4
Bar Silver Spot	57
" 2 months hence	57
Closing Tone of Silver:—Small supplies. China buying—Quiet	
Discount, Bank of England Rate 7 per cent since 15th April 1920.	
Discount Bank 3 m/st.	6 11/16
" Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st.	6 15/16
" Fine Trade Bills 3 months	7 1/8
" " " 6 "	7 1/2
Bar Gold (per oz.)	112
Interest day to day loans	5 1/4
" 7 days market loans	5 1/4
Telegraphic Transfers	1/11½
Consols 2½%	48 3/8
Rupee Paper 3½%	54 1/2
Indian Stock 3½% Sterling Loans	54 1/2
Government Securities 3 %	47 3/4
Ex. On London at Paris Francs	49.10

SHARES.

Chartered Bank	£75½
Hongkong Bank	£109½
National Bank Ex. Div.	£52

WAR LOANS.

London, Aug. 3rd

Funding Loan 4%	£69 3/4
Victory Loan 4%	£78
War Loan 5%	£84 15/16

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, Aug. 3rd.

WHEAT.

Rosario Santa Fe—62lb Paid	94
Australian—61lbs. Paid	86
Wheat Afloat to U. K. Qrs.	3,320,000

SEEDS.

Rapeseed, Ferozepore Real Bold Aug.-Sept. Sellers £30

Rapeseed, Brown, Cawnpore 416 lbs. ex-Ship July-Aug. Sellers £29

Tone of Rapeseed:—Dull

Linseed, Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-Ship Aug.-Sept. Quoted £37½

Tone of Linseed:—Dull. Fair supplies.

Linseed, Argentine, (La Plata) Aug. Paid Sellers £33½

Cottonseed, Bombay (sound delivered per ton) July-Aug. Sellers £13

Toria Rapeseed.—Aug.-Sept. Sellers £31

METALS.

English best Selected Copper	£107
Standard Copper G.M.B.	£92½
Copper Braziers	£165
Yellow Metals	18
Hard Spelter	57
Corrugated Sheets	63

JAVA SUGAR.

Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta Aug.-Sept. Value	90
Fine White Java, C. & F. Bombay Aug.-Sept. Value	91,6
Fine White Java, C. & F. Karachi Aug.-Sept. Value	92

Tone:—Firm. Nothing doing. Business is reported direct between Java and India.

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure Sept.-Oct.	1/16½
Plantation First Latesx Crepe Aug. Paid	1/9½

Tone:—Quiet.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(From our Correspondent.)

August 6.

Fluctuations have occurred in New York, but in spite of a temporary improvement after the publication of the Bureau Report the tendency has been for lower prices, and on the week, to the close of 4th inst., the October position is 142 points down, January 135 points down and March 128 points down. Liverpool has not followed New York closely, probably owing to the drop in exchange between America and Great Britain, and to 4th inst. shows a decline of 29 points in October, 26 points in January and 29 points in March. The October-March straddle narrowed during the week to 158 points, but is now again 177 points against 217 points originally. Near positions in Liverpool are more affected by the exchange than the more distant ones.

Locally fluctuations have been small and the tone of the market dull. Fully Good Broach August declined early in the week to Rs. 413, and the highest since touched has been Rs. 427. Yesterday the highest and lowest prices were Rs. 427 and Rs. 420, the market closing at Rs. 420. To-day the Marwadi bazar opened at Rs. 422½. Closing prices are given below.

Business has been slack. There has been some covering of Broach by speculators, and occasionally by Japan, but jobbers have been the chief operators. Fine Oomra September has ruled quiet with many sellers, and Fully Good Bengal September quiet but steady. The feature of the week has been the rise in Southerns August, which early in the week were the same price as Broach, but are now about Rs. 25 higher than Broach. Southerns for Sept.-Oct. are quiet and easier.

For ready cotton the demand has been very moderate, and Oomra and Bengals have been difficult to place. Stapled cotton has improved in value for lots of really good staple, but the ordinary quality of Westerns and Coompta styles, as also of Broach, are almost neglected and low prices are offered. Exporters and mills have been buying quietly.

Crop reports are on the whole satisfactory. In the Punjab and United Provinces the crop is doing well, but here and there slight damage has been done by excessive rain. In Rajputana the plants are flourishing but a break is needed. The Berars and Central Provinces want more rain but the plants are healthy. In Khandesh the crop is flourishing and fine weather is now needed. The Broach crop is doing very well. The Muthia crop in Bhavnagar is flourishing and the plants are in flower. In the Barsi district rain is wanted.

QUOTATIONS 6 P. M.

			Rs
Fully Good Broach	—	Augt.	421
Fully Good Bengal	—	September	195
Fine Oomras	—	September	242
Good Southerns	—	Aug	459
" "	—	Sept.-Oct.	416

COTTON CONTRACTS BOARD.

QUOTATIONS 6TH AUG. 1920.

			Rs
Fully Good M.G. Bengal	—	Sept.	197
Fully Good M.G. Broach	—	Aug.	422
Fine M.G. Oomras	—	Sept.	244

SPOT QUOTATIONS.

Description.	Super fine.	Fine.	F.G.	Good	Delivery
M.G. Bengal	...	230	207	182	Ready
M.G. Sind-Punjab	...	230	207	182	"
M.G. Oomras No. 8	264	239	224	...	"
M.G. Central P No. 1	369	334	304	...	"
M.G. Central P No. 2	334	299	264	...	"
M.G. Broach	...	472	452	437	"
M.G. P. Americans	...	...	...	...	"
Saw G. Dharwar	...	...	...	...	"

DAILY COTTON REPORT.

Bombay's 6th Aug. 1920.

American Rates Rulings Liverpool.

Jan—Feb.—Mar.—April.
21.29 20.79
+11 +8
May—June—July—August.
20 23
Sept.—Oct.—Nov.—Dec
22.52
+27

New York—New Oleans.

Jan.	29.25—13
Mar.	28 00—15
Oct	31.03+19
Dec.	30.09+13

Waidas'a Marwadi-Bazar growth—May—22-8-0 July. 423.

Broach open F.G.M.G.—close:

Bengal Open	185
Do. Close	194
Oomra Open	2-4
Do. Close	243

Our opinion. Ready cotton demanded slightly but prices firm. The Bombay cotton muccadams merchants association have passed a resolution by which no merchant will accept native receipt or delivery telegram of cotton from this instant hence we advise our continents to consign before the date.

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, August 6th.

	Market Rates
Bank Telegraphic	1/10 1/4
Bank Demand	1/10 5/16
Acceptance 3m/s	1/11⅛
Fcs. Demand	426
American Dollars	303½
Hongkong "	231½
Shanghai "	331
Japan "	153
Singap "	126

Market Steady.

BOMBAY-CHINA YARN MARKETS.

DAILY QUOTATION RATES.

August, 6th 1920.

	per lb.	Rs. a. p.
David	No. 10	1 0 0
Sapurji	No. 30½	0 15 9
Curimbhai	No. 12½	1 2 0
Sapurji	No. 6½	0 12 3
Japan	No. 40/1	2 2 0
Do.	No. 42/2	2 3 0
Do.	No. 2/40	2 3 9

METAL.

Issued rates for Brass and Copper Daily Quotations.

August, 6th 1920.

	per md.	Rs. a. p.
Brass	3/4	81 0 0
Do	1	81 0 0
Do	1½	81 0 0
Do	1½	81 0 0
Do.	1½	81 0 0
Do.	2	81 0 0

COPPER RATES.

August, 6th 1920.

	per Md.	Rs. a. p.
Copper	3/4	85 0 0
Do	1	86 0 0
Do.	1½	86 0 0
Do.	1½	86 0 0
Do	1½	86 0 0
Do.	2	86 0 0
Japanese Copper Bars		...
Panchdeka Joint		27 0 0
Copper Anglian-Bars		57 0 0
Brass Bars		38 0 0

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The Bombay Wheat and Seeds daily Quotations Bazaar Rates.

Bombay, Aug. 6th 1920, 6 p. m

Ready.	Bazaar Terms. Rs. a. p.	Rail. Delivery. Rs. a. p.
Wheat White, Delhi 70-80	54 0 0	7 15 0
" " Cawnpore 70-80	50 0 0	7 8 0
" Karachi Bagia	52 0 0	7 8 0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	12 0 0	12 8 0
" Cawnpore	12 0 0	12 8 0
" Yellow Cawnpore	13 8 0	12 15 0
Linseed, Brown Bold	16 2 0	16 8 0
" Thin	15 8 0	16 0 0
Teelseed. White 85-15	90 0 0	12 4 0
" Gajar 75-25	82 0 0	15 12 0
" Gajar 50-50	74 0 0	15 0 0
" Black	65 0 0	18 8 0
Poppyseed, White	16 12 0	16 10 0
Groundnuts	77 0 0	15 12 0
Mowrseed	6 0 0	6 12 0
Barley	41 0 0	...
Castorseed	49 8 0	10 2 0
Cottonseeds	28 0 0	4 6 0

Forward	Rs	a	p
Wheat Aug.-Sept.	8	11	0
Linseed Sept.	16	14	0

MONEY AND SHARE MARKET.

Bombay, Aug. 6.

Bar Gold Ready, Rs. 22/11/6.
Bar Silver Ready, Rs. 105/-.

EXCHANGE.

T. T. on London, 1/10 1/3.
D. D. on London, 1/10 9/16
3. Mst D/a, 1/10 7/8.
D. D. on Paris, Frc 449
3. Mst D/a, Frc 510.
T. T. on Japan, Rs. 145.
60 D/st D/p, Rs. 135.
American Cross Rate, $. 3.60.
Paris, Cross Rate Frc. 50.10.
London Silver Spot D. 58/4.
London Silver Spot D. 58/4.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

5 per cent War Loan 84.
5½ per cent War Bonds due 1920-22 98/8.
4 per cent Conversion Loan, 78.
4 per cent Terminable Loan, 93.
3½ per cent Paper, 58/12.
4 per cent Municipal Long dated, 65.
4 per cent Municipal Short dated 90.
4 per cent Port Trust Long dated, 66.
4 per cent Port Trust Short dated, 66.
4 per cent City Improvement Trust Long, 65.
5 per cent Municipal Tansa, 90.
5 per cent Municipal Sanitary, 91½ to 92½.

BANK RATES.

Bank of Bombay, 5 per cent.
Bank of Bengal, 5 per cent
Bank of Madras, 6 per cent.

SHARES.

The market was open for an hour each day on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday and although the amount of business put through was not so big, there was a general decline all round. The chief business in the market was between jobbers and there was really no outside support on account of the expected financial stringency. The mills are still making their usual big profits and it is generally believed that the dividends for the half year will be the same as paid, last year for the same period.

We are of opinion that the market will not fall much further and should money conditions remain as easy as they are to-day after the Government Loan is closed on the 15th August, the market will rise rather than sag.

The following are the closing rates of the Bombay Stock Exchange:—

Ahd. Advance 2700, Bombay Cotton 1260, Bradbury 800, Century 1305, Cent. India 5480, Colaba Land 3200, Coorla 2750 x.d. Crescent 710, Currimbhoy 1320, David 1810, Fazulbhoy 1810, Finlay 1410, Ind. Bleaching 230, Ind. Malwa 630 xd. Kastoorchand 2350, Kohinoor 3955 New Great 1060, New City 950, Pearls 1310, Phoenix 1130, Shapurji 432/8, Simplex 805, Standard 3260, Swan 1425, Swadeshi 5600, Tata Mill 2500, Vishnu Cotton 1800, Alcock 885 By. Burma 785, By Burma N. I. 267 pr. Bt. Burma Petrol 19/8, By. Tramway 980, By. Steam 505, Bundi Cement 46, Ind. Cement 465, Katni Ord 275, Katni Defd. 1475 New India Ins. 15/8 pr. Shivrajpur 35, Tata Ord 165, Tata Defd. 952/8, Tata Hydro 1100 Tata Oil 335, Scindia Steam 2/12 pr. Tata Bank 38/8.

FINANCE.

Money market continues easy and the banks are taking short deposits between 3 and 3½ per cent for two or three months period. Although for near period money is not needed for financing trade, but every body seems to be well preparing or is now well prepared for the much talked of financial crisis. While some people believe that a crisis is almost certain to come, others think that we may have a stringency after the Government Loan is over but they do not believe in a financial crisis. Opinion is very much dividend on this point. The pessimists believe that in view of there being no demand for India's produce, the financing of the present stock and the new crop would bring about a big crisis in the money market, while the optimists think that Europe is absolutely hungry for raw materials and food and should some sort of settlement be possible between Russia and the Allies, Europe is bound to come out as a good buyer for our raw materials and food. Besides, they argue that although a good amount of 1920-21 War Bonds will be converted into ten years six per cent Loan, there will certainly be a fairly big amount which will not be renewed and for which the holders will claim re-payment. This would possibly bring a large amount of cash in the money market in the near future.

Exchange has been a dull market this week and although rates were higher, during the early part of the week, the market has declined to 1/10½ for ready T. T. but is steady at the fall.

Applications for Reverse Bills have been large and barely one per cent was allotted.

Silver has been a firm market in London chiefly on account of speculative purchasing orders from India and China. While the decline in the cross rate has had a steadying effect on the market. Gold, in sympathy with the cross rate from America, has been firm here also.

The total stock of silver in Shangai is 5.08 crores of taels. The Indian currency return shows 50.36 crores of silver rupees and the total gold held in India and in transit at 44.81 crores while our note issue stands at 163.87 crores.

PIECE-GOODS.

There has not been much activity in the Cloth market during the past week. On Monday the market was closed owing to the death of Mr. Tilak and on Tuesday though it was open, outside buyers were not aware of it and business was at a standstill. Since Wednesday some transactions have taken place but the tone has been quiet, as there is very little doing. The sellers have put up the rates of several standard cloths and are indifferent regarding sales, as they anticipate a further rise in values in the near future. On the other hand, the buyers have been keeping all of and if there is a need to buy, they are purchasing only from hand to mouth. The demand has also been checked on account of the rise in prices. Fresh goods have been arriving in fair quantities and are being taken delivery of though there has been a rise in the rate of exchange, it is still far below the rate which was taken into consideration by the dealers when calculating the cost of the goods bought for forward delivery. These purchases have therefore come up on a high level and show losses to the merchants, in face of the current maket values. The only support is from the Manchester market which has remained firm. Heavy fluctuations have taken place in the New York Cotton market where record prices have been reached, owing to the inability of the traders to deliver in consequence of the railway congestion, to the weakening of the exchange and to financial difficulties in Georgia. It is reported that the Premier has invited the Committee of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce to a conference to discuss the scheme for raising ten millions sterling for cotton growing in the Empire.

GREYS.

In Grey goods of Manchester make there is hardly anything fresh to note. Values have been well maintained owing to stocks being light. Drills and Jaconets have also remained firm and steady, but with little doing.

Local mill cloths have not attracted much attention, but prices have remained in favour of sellers.

WHITES.

In White goods the position has been firmer, though the amount of business transacted has been on a small scale. The attitude of sellers has been such that they are not keen to dispose of the goods unless at full rates or rather prefer to hold on. 58 inches by 20 yards red end Mulls have advanced by four annas per piece, as also the 40 inches by 18 yards White Mulls worth about Rs. 8-12 per piece. There is a scarcity of 36 inches by 20 yards. Blue Heading Mulls worth Rs. 9 per piece as also Sacharilla Heading Mulls from Rs. 9 to Rs. 12 per piece average. 37 42 47 inches by 18 yards Mulls at Rs. 7-10 average are also in short supply. White Nainsooks have hardly shown any change in values, which have remained firm and steady. White Shirtings have been in better request and prices for better sorts have advanced.

The Cloth markets will be closed on Saturday the 7th instant, as this day has been fixed for the commencement of religious ceremonies, which will last a week, and will take place in the Mulji Jetha Cloth Market on the spot where the fire caused destruction. These ceremonies which have been arranged for by the porprietors and the dealers of the said market will cost about Rs. 30,000, and the purpose of this is to calm the Deity of Fire and prayers will be recited for peace and prosperity to all in the trade.

The quotations for the leading shops of Greys and Whites are as under:—

GREY SHIRTINGS—

	Ins.	Yds.	Rs. a. p.
Ralli's Fari No. 2000	39	37½/8	17 4 0
" 100000	45	"	20 8 0
" No 33000	46	"	17 8 0
" 2800	37	"	14 8 0
Graham's No 2730	39	"	16 12 0
" "Yellow Horse"	42	36	....
" No. 2310	44	38½	....
Dewhurst's "BBB"	38	"	22 12 0
" "BB"	...	"	23 8 0
" "Rupee No. 5	39	"	22 0 0
Bates' No. 12838	41	37½/8	38 0 0
Bombay Co's No. 2580	44	38½	18 0 0
" No. 1500	39	37½/8	17 0 0
" No. 5600	38	37½/8	14 8 0
Ritchie's No. 510	39	37½/8	16 8 0
" " 4462	41	"	17 8 0
" " 1566	33	37/37½	10 8 0
Forbes' 651	38	37½/8	....
Lyon's "Shanker"	39	"	16 12 0
Fleming's No 1905	48	36	22 8 0

GREY DRILLS—

Pepperell's "Dragon"	29	40	33 0 0
Ralli's Musjid No. 426	26	40	21 0 0
Mitsui's "Elephant"	29	40	28 0 0

GREY JACONETS—

Ralli's No. 18	45	22	11 4 0
" " 18	40	22	9 4 0
" " 138	40	22	9 4 0
" " 636	44	22	10 4 0

WHITE SHIRTINGS—

Liepman's No. 1509	32	42	34 0 0
H.B.T.C. 40000	38	40	41 0 0
H.B.T.C.38000	...	"	39 0 0
Ralli's No. 9889	33	40	....
Forbes K.B. 100	35	40	....
" 151	33	40	24 8 0
Fleming's No. 7182	30	20	10 4 0

WHITE MULLS—

Ralli's No. 6	41	19	10 0 0
" No. 60	46	19	11 0 0
" No. 600	51	19	12 0 0
" No. 6000	56	19	13 0 0
" No. 88	58	20	11 8 0
" No. 1270	27	18	5 8 0
" No. 818	39	20	11 10 0
" No. 250 (6 lines)	64	20	....
" No. 350 (6 lines)	...	"	17 0 0
" No. 335 (6 lines)	60	20	13 0 0
" No. 425 (6 lines)	...	"	18 8 0
" No. 1440	36	20	9 0 0
" No. 5332	40	20	14 12 0
" No. 2755	...	"	16 12 0
" No. 1703	53	20	20 4 0
Ritchie's No. 1260	27	18	6 8 0
" No 119	37	18	7 8 0
" No. 229	42	18	7 10 0
" No. 339	47	18	8 2 0
" M/4M 39," 44," 49,"	54	19	9 12 0
" No. 95	58	20	11 8 0
" No. 66999	40	18	8 8 0
" No. 88999	...	"	9 0 0
" No. 775	40	18	8 8 0
" No. 875	45	18	8 10 0
" No 975	50	18	9 8 0
" No. 615	...	"	9 0 0
Graham's "Baloon"	56	20	11 8 0
" No. 142	34	18	11 8 0
" No. 420	36	18	11 0 0
Greaves' No. 5060	27	18	5 8 0
Fleming's No. 8080	27	18	5 8 0

WHITE NAINSOOKS—

Ralli's No. 7070/9090	27	16	7 12 0
" Nos. 61/81	...	"	....
" No. 1900	...	"	5 14 0
" No. 39620 T.B	38	22	10 4 0
Graham's Nos. 88/8888	28	18	8 0 0
" 99960/97970			
" Sarawati"	38	18	13 8 0
" "Tipoo" W/WWW	34	18	9 4 0
" No. 50000			10 4 0
" Nos. 33340 33350/33360		"	11 4 0
Lyon's Nos. 4545/5665/6767	26	18	....
Greaves' Nos. 30000/50000		"	7 8 0
" No. 8000 T.B.	35	22	10 4 0
Ritchie's Nos. 3500/4510/5520 S. W. & Co.'s Nos. 5800/5820 "Motor Car"	28	18	7 8 0
Bombay Co's ZZ/ZZZZ	...	"	6 8 0

The above quotations are on bazaar terms, with discount of 3½ per cent. on Grey Goods and 4 per cent. on White Goods.

JAPANESE CLOTHS.

The following are the prices ruling in the bazaar of well-known Japanese Cloths:—

GREY SHIETINGS—

	Ins.	Yds.	Rs. a. p.
No. 55000	44	38	21 8 0
No. 100	"	"	....
No 200	"	"	....
No. 220	"	"	....
No. 2300	"	"	....
No. 7200	"	"	21 8 0
No. 5151	"	"	21 8 0
No. 2800	"	"	26 8 0
No. 4100	"	"	27 8 0
No. 5100	"	"	27 8 0
No. 3000	36	38	....
No. 666	"	"	17 8 0

GREY SHEETINGS—

9 Dragons	36	36	16 12 0
C" Quality	36	36	16 8 0

GREY DRILLS—

Elephant	29	40	29 0 0

CURRENT BANK RATES.

England	7	per cent	April 15 1920
France	6	per cent	April 8 1920
Germany	5	per cent	Dec. 28 1914
Russia	6	per cent	July 28 1914
Italy	5	per cent	Nov. 11 1915
Netherlands	4½	per cent	July 1 1914
Belgium	5	per cent	Aug. 20 1915
Austria-Hungary	5	per cent	April 10 1917
Sweden	7	per cent	April 8 1920
Spain	6	per cent	Oct. 28 1914
India Bombay	5	per cent	July 29 1920
India Bengal	5	per cent	July 1 1920
India Madras	6	per cent	July 19 1920

PETROLEUM.

THE STANDARD OIL COMPANY'S QUOTATIONS.

Snowflake	150°	at Rs.	11	0	0 per case
White Rose	150°	"	11	0	0 "
Chester	125°	"	10	12	0 "
Monkey	125°	"	6	8	0 "
Monkey Tins	125°	"	6	2	0 2 tins
Elephant Tins	125°	"	7	15	0 2 "
Elephant Bulk	125°	"	6	3	0 5 Imp. Gals.

SUGAR MARKET REPORT

(From our Correspondent)

Bombay, August 6.

We have to report a steadier market during the week with a fair demand and prices both for ready and Forward positions remain unchanged. The first shipment of Java New Crop Sugar arrived per s. s. Nizam with 37,000 bags out of which 1,500 tons will be reshipped to various ports. Owing to exchange fluctuations our market for forward positions ruled unsettled and small business was done amongst dealers in White Java July-September Shipment at 88s. to 87s. per cwt. F. B. Harbour and Rs. 45-8-0 to Rs. 46 F. B. Harbour. Calcutta and Karachi markets remain unchanged with small business doing Java market keeps quiet with very little business doing. America is also quiet.

The following are the bazaar rates and stocks:—

T M O Rs. 54-8-0 equals 97s. F B Harbour stocks 35,000 bags.

Brown no stocks.

Soft Rs. 47 equals 88s. F B Harbour stocks 5,000 bags.

Mauritius Rs. 52-8-0 F B Harbour stocks 10,000 bags.

COLOUR MARKET

August 6.

There are no important fluctuations in the market since our last reports. The demand is poor and the arrival very recently is said to be large. However the races are steady. Purchasers in large quantities get concession rates. Highly concentrated Dyes are available and therefore ordinary quality does not sell easily. Alizarine I. P. rules easy and it has the inclination to go down, it is quoted between Rs. 1.000 to Rs. 1.150 per drum. Congo also rules easy and buyers get at the concession rates: however the bazzar rate is between 3/8/0 to 4 per lb. The quotations are almost the same as quoted last time.

MILL-STORES.

August 6.

The demand for Healds continues unabated. The Home-quotations are still higher, and in view of the cornering of Healds by a few merchants, the prices have soared to Rs. 2-12-0 per 800 eyes. It is anticipated the upward tendency shall continue and in a short period the Healds may be quoted at Rs. 3 and upwards. Reeds have no such great fluctuations as Healds.

Among wooden sundries, English shuttles of 14½ (conical) vary between Rs. 35 and 40 per doz. However kirk quality is quoted much higher at about Rs. 55 per doz. Japanese, owing to the comparatively poor demand are quoted at Rs. 20. Other sizes vary between Rs. 20 and 30. Slubbing have very slightly diminished in demand and subsequently, the prices are nearly Rs. 45 to 50 per gross. In rowings no important changes in values have been registered.

Among other sundries, woollen roller-cloth is steady. Flannels, too, are almost firm. Roller-skins have witnessed a very small rise in values. English pickers of different qualities vary between Rs. 65 and 90 per gross. Picking-bands (Brooksband) are quoted at Rs. 2-10-0 per lb., other superior quality is available at Rs. 3. Chrome P. Bands are quoted at nearly Rs. 2-8-0. The quotations are as follows:—

Healds, Rs. 2-8-0 to Rs. 2-12-0.
Reeds, Rs. 0-4-0 to Rs. 0-5-0.
Roller-skins (Eng. Headmost) Rs. 65/80.
Pickers No. 4 (Eng. Headmost), Rs. 75/-
Picking Bands, (B. B.), Rs. 2-10-0.
Picking Bands Chrome, Rs. 2-8-0.
Shuttles 14½ (Conical), Rs. 35/40.
Shuttles 14½ (Kirk). Rs. 55/60.
Shuttlse 14½ (Japan) Rs. 20/25.
Shuttles 13½ (Japan), Rs. 7/10.
Cylinder fillet, Rs. 1/8 to 2/-.
Dotter fillet, Rs. 1/8 to 2/-
Rowings Jap. Rs. 30/35.
Slubbings, Rs. 45/55.

The quotations from Manchester are still comparatively higher than the local prices, and our home friends report us that the labour problem has almost stabilised the values.

CHEMICAL.

August 6.

A steady improvement in the chemicals market is the attractive feature for the last couple of weeks. A revival of healthy demand is evidenced and good lots change hands very frequently. Among heavy chemicals, Sodium sulphide though had shown signs of weakness, still the tone has been firmly maintained, and the quotations have not gone down below Rs. 60 and there are no signs of an immediate fall in the values. English quality has become to a great extent scarce and dear. Japanese quality is freely available in the market. Zinc Chrolide fluctuates between Rs. 30 and 40, and the demand is almost fair. Bichromates of Potash and Soda, have of late gathered immense strength and activity and the prices have again soared to Rs. 150 and 135 respectively. Bleaching is arriving in large quantities and the tendency is towards fall in the values. However, the ready stock is quoted at nearly Rs. 50.

Among lubricating oils, we reported previously that a general rise of about 4 annas per gallon has taken place. There is no prospect of any shrinkage of the values.

Among sizing starches, Farina continues with the usual dullness and the quotations are varying between Rs. 13 and 15 as per the quality of goods. Sago is also maintained with the same level. The quotations are as follows:—

Zinc Chloride, Rs. 35/40 per cwt.
Sodium Sulphide, Rs. 60/70 per cwt.
Bleaching Powder, Rs. 48-50 per cwt.
Bichromates of Potash, Rs. 150/- per cwt.
Bichromates of Soda, Rs. 140/40 per cwt.
Bi-sulphate of Soda, Rs. 22/25 per cwt.
Tartaric Acid Rs. 2/- per lb.
Litharge Rs. 30/35.
Turkey-red-oil 50 per cent Rs. 29/- per cwt.
Washing Soda, Rs. 6/- per cwt.
Glauber Salts, Rs. 5/- per cwt.
Farina, Rs. 13/15 per cwt.
Maize-starch, Rs. 12-13 per cwt.

Lowest quotations for
Bi Sulphite of Soda
B. " " Soda
Phosphate of Soda
NIGROSENE XLS
Hematine XLS
Log Wood Ext.

Sulpher. Acid Basic Direct Cbs

AND OTHER

Dyes

MANUFACTURERS, DEALERS, & IMPORTERS

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OF COLOURS AND CHEMICALS

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COLOUR WORKS AT MANCHESTER.

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Persian Hair Dye.

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(1) It turns Grey Hair "Black."
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(4) It has no equal in the "Hair Dye World."

Tested at the Government Chemical Laboratory.

To be had from:—Army and Navy Co-operative Society, Ltd., Messrs. KEMP and Co., Ltd., PHILLIPS and Co., Ltd., PHILLIMORE and Co., Cumbala Hill, THOMSON and TAYLOR, LEACH and WEBORNEY Chemists, MADON and SONS, M. T. MADON, Market, NAROTAM GIRDHAR, Juma Musjid, and also from all known Chemists and Drugists.

Price Rs. 2.

SOLE AGENTS:—

HORMUSJI DOSABHOY & CO.,

Telephone No. 511. BOMBAY No. 4.

LEPROSY.

Cure Guaranteed.

Antileon Compound

Cures radically and rapidly all forms of Leprosy indicated in Dry spots, Coppery spots, Ulcers, Anaesthesia, run-around fingers, falling off of fingers, weakness or loss of sight, etc. Bad effects of mercurial and other poisons.

Rs. 10 for 60 doses (one month's use

Great Bengal Pharmacy

MIHIJAM, E. I. R. (India).

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Benares Silks, Saris, Scarves, Shoebrocades, Embroidery, Shawls, Operacloaks, Turbans, Suitings, etc., etc.

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PHOTOGRAPHERS:—

Immediate orders invited for goods just arrived.—

Imperial F. O. P. Rs. 14-4. Require
Sollo " " 14-4 "
Kentmere " " 14-4 "
Rodinol 3 oz. " 1-8.
Sollo Postcards.
Paget Self Toning Paper Packets & Postcards.
Primus Self Toning Paper " "

S. Mahadeo & Son

Fort, BOMBAY

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Cricket: Bombay Gymkhana v. Elphinstone C. C.

The s.s. "Kashmir," with the English mail, leaves at 1 p.m.

Special meeting of the Parsi Central Association Co-operation Housing Society; Sir J. J. P. B. Institute, Hornby Road, 6-15 p.m.

Mails for Mauritius and Re-Union closes at the G. P. O., -30 p.m.

SUNDAY, August 8.

Public meeting of Women of Bombay under the presidentship of Sarla Devi Chaudhari in Gandharva Maha Vidyalaya at 4 p.m. (S.T.), to express their sense of grief at the death of Mr. Tilak.

MONDAY, August 9.

All-India National Mourning Day: 10th day of Mr. Tilak's death: Condolence meetings to be held all over India.

TUESDAY, August 10.

Mails for Ceylon, the Straits Settlements, China and Japan per s. s. Taraki Negapatam will be closed at the General Post Office, at 6-30 p.m.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES

DEATHS.

SHROFF—Dorabji Cursetji Shroff died yesterday morning at 11-20 (S.T.), of Cerebral Inflammation, at his residence, "Wadia Lodge," next to Panday Sanitarium, Middle Colaba, Age 80 years. Funeral this morning at 8 a.m. (S.T.)

BAI VIJKOREBAI—the beloved wife of Mr. Manmohandas Madhavdas Amersey on Friday 6th inst. 7 a.m. Oothamna Ceremony at the residence, Baboolnath Road, Chawpatty, at 4 p.m. this day.

VILE PARLE LITTRARY UNUION.

A meeting of the Union will be held tomorrow at 3 p.m. (S.T.) in the Gujarati School Hall when Mr. C. B. Mehta will speak on "Humanity".

TUKARAM TATYA DISPENSARY.

The Tukaram Tatya Charitable Dispensary situated in the Servants of India Society treated, 359 Males, 54 Women and 78, Children in the month of July.

CABLE TRANSIT TIMES.

The General Superintendent Eastern Telegraph Co., Ltd., Bombay notifies the following transit times on cablegrams:

Bombay to London, Full rates 21½ hours.
London to Bombay, Full rates 38 hours.

PAREL PARLIAMENT.

The Parel Parliament meets to-morrow in the library Hall of the Parel Settlement of the Social Service League Bombay at 6 p.m. (S.T.) The subject to be discussed is 'Minimum Wage'.

NEW ENGLISH SCHOOL OLD BOYS' UNION

A condolence meeting in memory of Lokmanya Bal Gangadhar Tilak will be held under the auspices of the Union tomorrow at 4 p.m. (S.T.) in New English School, C. P. Tank. Mr. T. A. Kulkarni will preside.

JENABAI ORPHANAGE

The weekly meeting of the Jenabai Orphanage Young Goys Union will be held to-morrow at 10.30 (B.T.) a.m. when Mr. Jafferali Hasam will deliver a lecture on "Education" Mr. M. J. Ellias will preside.

REL CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY,

A special general meeting of the Social Service League, Parel Co-operative Credit Society will be held to-morrow at 9 a.m. (S.T.) in the Library Hall of the Parel Settlement of the Social Service League.

CITY'S DEATH ROLL.

The total mortality in the city of Bombay on Thursday was 91 as against 165 on the corresponding day of last year and 98 year before last. There was one attack from cholera and 1 death from influenzal pneumonia.

INDIAN LIBERAL CLUB.

The postponed meeting of the Study Circle of the Club will be held to-morrow when Mr. C. S. Deole will give a talk on 'Indian Administration' in the Hall of the Servants of India Society.

SYDENHAM COLLEGE GRADUATES' ASSOCIATION.

Mr. B. F. Madon will speak on The Indian Currency System to-day at 6 p.m. at the Sydenham College.

Mr. T. B. Petit will preside.

YOUNG MEN'S HINDU ASSOCIATION.

A Special General Meeting of the Members will be held to-day at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) in the premises of the Association to express deep sorrow on account of the demise of India's Greatest Patriot Lokmanya Bal Gangadhar Tilak.

BRAHMAN SEVA MANDAL.'

"The Brahman Seva Mandal' The adjourned annual general meeting of the Mandal will be held at the Dadar English School Hall at 8 a.m. to-morrow.

GNATIUS CHURCH.

The feast of the Church will be celebrated to-morrow Sunday when there will be a High Mass at 8-30 a.m. The mass and hymns for the occasion are composed by Mr. A. Mendoza, the Organist.

AND AT BOMBAY GYMKHANA

By permission of Col. J. S. McNeill V. D. and Officers, the Band of the 1/13th G. I. P. Railway Battalion (Indian Defence Force) will play a programme of music under the diection of Mr. Hugh B. Mitchell; at 6-15 p.m. to-day.

GRANT ROAD PARSI RESIDENTS-M. ETING

A meeting of the Parsi resident of Grant Road and the adjoining places will be held to-morrow at the Empress Cinema at a.m. to protest against the threatened acquisition of a vast area of land by the Government.

ISLAMIC LAW IS STANDING MIRACLE.

Under the auspicies of the Anjuman Targibo Taalime Islam, Habib Building, Bhindi Bazar, a public lecture will be delivered by Molvi Najaf Ali Sahib on "The Islamic Law is a Standing Miracle" to-morrow at 9 (P.M. B.T.), when Molvi Mohamed Yousuf Sahib Khatkhatey will preside.

GOKHALE MEMORIAL PRIZE.

A prize of Rs. 50 will be given to the best essay written on "Co-operative movement as regards Gujarat and Kathiawar", by any student of the Colleges of Gujarat and Kathiawar. Full information can be had from Jomnadas Amarchand Gandhi, Hon. Secy. G. M. Fund, Kapad Bazar, Bhavnagar (Kathiawar).

ST. JOHN AMBULANCE BRIGADE OVERSEAS.

Under the auspices of the Hindu Division First Aid and Nursing Classes will be opened from to-morrow in the Municipal School, opposite Imperial Cinema Lamington Road between 3 and 4 p.m. (S.T.) The classes are free and those who wish to join are requested to come at 2-30 for registration.

BOMBAY STUDENTS' BROTHERHOOD

A conversational Meeting will be held at the Head Quarters to-day, at 6 p.m. (S.T.). It is open to members only.

The Senior Class will be conducted by Prof. S. N. Haji of St. Xavier's College to-morrow at 9 a.m. (S.T.) at the Head Quarters of the Brotherhood, when he will deliver a lecture on "Political Principles underlying the Present Reforms".

The Junior Class will be conducted by Mr. S. H. Jhabvala, on the same day, at the same time, and at the same place, when he will explain some selections from Shakespeare.

LONDON NEW-YORK CROSS RATE.

The London New York cross rate on 4th August was 358½.

S S Chakdina:—The B I S N Co's steamer Chakdina, 1579 tons, Captain A E Oliver, sailed on Thursday from the Bombay harbour for Busreh, with troops and Government stores, and she put back from sea on Friday owing to engine room trouble she will again sail today at 7 a.m. for Busreh.

S S Kashmir:—The P and O S N Co's English mail steamer Kashmir, 5540 tons, Captain G Butler, will sail to-day from the Ballard Pier Station, for London, etc., with the homeward mails, a general cargo and passengers.

S S Chanda:—The B I S N Co's steamer Chanda, 3960 tons, Captain F R G Cunningham, will sail to-day from the Bombay harbour for Antwerp, etc., with a general cargo.

PRIVATE TO BE COURT-MARTIALLED.

(Associated Press.)

NATHIAGALI, Aug. 6.

A Court of Enquiry is still sitting at Bugshai in connection with the recent outbreak at Jullundur amongst the Connaught Rangers. Their decisions will be referred to Simla when orders will be issued regarding the number of men who will be tried by Court Martial.

A communique says:—The military authorities have decided in the exercise of powers conferred by law that Private Chilcott shall be tried by court-martial in connection with the death of Habibullah Khan, inhabitant of Tanji near Abizai in the Kacha Garhi case on 8th July. The court will be very shortly convened probably either at Murree or Rawalpindi.

PROSCRIBED PAMPHLETS.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, Aug. 6.

"The India Government Gazette" announces the prohibition of bringing into British India any copy of pamphlets entitled it "The day of the Martyr" and "The Present Time" in vernacular by the Hindustan Ghadr Party of San Francisco, California, as also the leaflets entitled "India in Revolt" and "India a graveyard" and the book "Awakening of Asia."

THE DAMODAR IN FLOOD.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 6.

Information has been received from Raniganj of heavy flood in the river Damodar and the respective bunds in Burdwan, Tarakeswar and Champadanga are reported to be in danger of being washed away. If the present rain continues for days together the matter will turn worse.

THE AMRITSOR VOTE.

An analysis made by the Lobby Correspondent of the "Daily Express of the division in the House of Commons on the Amritsar riot and the treatment of General Dyer shews that had the Independent Liberals and Labour Members voted against the Government with the large number of Unionists, the Government would have been defeated. This would have created a Ministerial crisis. The actual voting is shown by the following table:—

	For the Govt.	Agst. Govt.
Unionists	102	119
Coalition Liberals	69	7
Labour	35	0
Independent Liberals ...	20	0
National Party	0	1
National Democratic Party ...	4	1
Independent	0	3
Coalition Labour	2	0
(Including Tellers) ...	232	131

"A public lecture will be delivered under the auspices of the S. S. Union, Dadar, in the Dadar English School Hall at 5 p.m. (S.T.) by Prof. Manikrao of Baroda in Hindi tomorrow on the "Importance of Physical Exercise."

"INDOMITABLE LEADER."

BRITISH CONGRESS COMMITTEE'S TRIBUTE.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LUCKNOW, Aug. 6.

The British Congress Committee, London, cables to the General Secretary to the All-India Congress Committee:—

British Committte learned grief death Tilak, place on record high appreciation devoted invaluable services throughout life cause India's freedom. Convey people India deep sympathy at irreparable loss of indomitable leader, hope great example his life and work abiding inspiration continue struggle for self-determination, cause he strenuously laboured for—his highest tribute countrymen can pay his memory.

NAGPUR MUNICIPALITY MOURNS, MR. TILAK'S DEATH.

(Associated Press.)

NAGPUR, Aug. 6.

The local Municipality in a special meeting to-day unanimously passed a resolution deeply mourning the death of Mr. Tilak and recording his eminent and invaluable services in the cause of self-government for India all members standing. Ladies in a public meeting and the Bar Association passed similar resolutions lamenting his death.

PUNJAB CONGRESS COMMITTEE'S TRIBUTE.

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, Aug. 5.

At a meeting of the Punjab Provincial Congress Committee held to-day, a resolution was passed placing on record its deep sence of sorrow at the sad and sudden death of Mr. Tilak, one of Indias Greatest sons, who by his unique services and life-long sufferings in the cause of the country had universally endeared himself to his countrymen and whose death at this juncture had created a void in the ranks of the public men of this country which it would be impossible to fill.

Another resolution expressed its heartfelt sympathy with the members of Mr. Tilak's family in their sad bereavement.

DECCAN SABHA'S SENSE OF GRIEF.

POONA, Aug. 6.

At the general meeting of the Deccan Sabha held last evening under the presidency of the Hon. Mr. Paranjpye, the following resolution was unanimously passed all the members present standing:—

"That the Deccan Sabha records its sense of grief at the death of Mr. Bal Gangadhar Tilak, for whose life long services in the national cause rendered in a spirit of exemplary self-sacrifice and at great personal suffering, despite strong differences of opinion on public questions, it has sincere appreciation.

The election of office bearers of the Sabha also took place at the meeting. Sir Hormusji Wadya was re-elected President and the Hon. Messrs. Sastri and Kamat and Rao Bahadur Khopkary were elected vice-Presidents and Messrs. Thakar, Kothari and Ambekar as secretaries.

PRESIDENCY ASSOCIATION.

The following resolution was passed unanimously by the Council of the Bombay Presidency Association at its meeting held yesterday and has been forwarded to the relatives of Mr. Bal Gangadhar Tilak:—

"That this Council desires to place on record its sense of profound sorrow at the death of Lokmanya Bal Gangadhar Tilak one of the greatest Indians of modern times, who for nearly 40 years consecrated his great gifts to the service of his country and contributed largely to national awakening."

CALCUTTA RACES.

SECOND DAY.

HORSES LEFT IN

(From our Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 6.

The Fort Plate and Scurry Plate having each been split into two divisions, we have again a long card of seven events for to-morrow. As it has been raining pretty heavy off and on throughout the week, the course, particularly the hurdle track is bound to ride heavy. The list of horses left in is given below:—

THE CHOTA MAIDAN PLATE.—Distance about 1½ miles over 7 flights.

Vulcanella 11-11, Ladavon 10-12, Kurdish Chief 10-5, Leading Girl 10-0, Pommery 9-7, Kapri 9-0.

THE SCURRY PLATE. Division I.—Distance 5 furlongs.

Lough Corrib 9-8, King Melton 9-0, Lloyds 8-10, Summer's Hope 8-7, Gora's Darling 8-7, Finchcocks 8-5, Rheidol 8-5, Spook 8-4, Monsieur James 8-4, Higher Level 8-3, Peggy Thrift 8-1.

THE ELLENBOROUGH HURDLE PLATE. Distance about 1½ miles over 7 flights.

Monsieur Nestor 12-3, Ancient and Modern 11-5, Pomade 11-0, Whippoorwill 10-12, Buskin 10-9, Lesto 10-8, Simple Simon 10-5, China Egg 10-5, Second Sight 10-3, Miss Slasher 10-3, Brandichoc 10-3, King Melton 10-0, I See 10-0, Larigot 9-13, Boyne Water 9-12, Henriette 9-5, Red Hat 9-3.

THE ROBERT'S PLATE.—Distance 7 furlongs.

Passying 9-6, Llansinfried 9-2, Pride of India 9-0, Kilrea 8-11, Flying Wing 8-11, Bedtime 8-10, Verres 8-10, Golden Square 8-6, Cally 8-2, His Nibs 8-0.

THE FORT PLATE. Division II.—Distance about 1 mile 1 furlong.

Jack 9-10, Radium 9-3, Feathered Life 8-13, Quartzite 8-12, Silver Gift 8-11, Downey Boy 8-8, Nile King 8-7, Galla 8-6, Squeers 8-5, Ugly Gosling 8-1, Winning Way 8-0, Devon 7-3.

THE FORT PLATE. Division I.—Distance about 1 mile 1 furlong.

Limton 9-7, Tiepin 9-0, Dehra Doon 9-0, Girton Miss 8-10, Galley Law 8-0, Andreas 8-8, Teable 8-7, Pomade 8-6, Gracefield 8-5, Vain Jane 7-10, Gibberish 7-10.

THE SCURRY PLATE. Division II.—Distance 5 furlongs.

Dara Bay 9-0, Buff Mail 8-8, Ptolemy 8-8, Spartan Child 8-3, Partnership 8-2, Rosebird 7-11, Foxtor 7-10, Sherwood Belle 7-2, Mungar 7-0.

MR. GANDHI'S LETTER TO VICEROY.

"A STATELY GESTURE."

(From our own Correspondent.)

COLOMBO, Aug. 5.

Mr. Gandhi's letter to the Viceroy deserves to be treasured in the memory of every race which suffers like humiliation with India, observes that the "Daily News which proceeds:—

To the country like Ceylon which has been struck in the face with a slap of contempt the gesture of Mr. Gandhi should prove a stimulating lesson. If the Reform Scheme is sanctioned as it stands the Ceylonese who enter the Council will be invited to bear a badge of honourable acceptance of that badge and all that it connotes will, however, brand the recipients with indelible dishonour. Many, we know, will spurn the distinction with contempt it deserves but there may be some dead and buried in their greed for baubles to whom the temptation may seem irresistible. To such we commend the contemplation of Mr. Gandhi's stately gesture.

GERMAN GOODS.

Indications are that German goods will soon find accommodation in the Colony. Several shopkeepers have received samples of various articles and it is said that a large consignment is coming out. Razors are expected so also German beer. Prices quoted by German firms are much higher than in pre-war days but now considering the general present high cost of materials, it is believed, German goods will be in a position to "to drive aut Japanese goods which are inferior in quality."

MADRAS CONGRESS COMMITTEE AND NON-CORPORATION

MR. S. SRINIVASA IYENGAR'S VIEWS

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, Aug. 6.

Speaking on the subject of non-cooperation which was discussed at a meeting of the general body of the Madras Provincial Congress Committee, Mr. S. Srinivasa Iyengar said that non-cooperation according to those who put forward the scheme was non-cooperation with Government. So far, as he was concerned he thought it thoroughly unconstitutional and contrary to article I of the Congress creed. He conceded that if the present policy of Government went on, non-cooperation would be inevitable. The time would be when the country was really ripe for it. If the programme was adopted there was not the slightest doubt that Congressmen in this and other presidencies would be acutely divided. He found that most people approved of the principle, but almost all people said that it was impossible to take it up. He did agree with those who thought that constitutional agitation was altogether useless now. The whole subject of non-cooperation was in adopting the less dangerous method of boycott of British goods.

B. . C. . RAILWAY UNION.

SPECIAL MEETING TO-DAY.

A special general meeting of the B. B. and C. I. Railway workmen's Union will be held at Poibawdi to-day at 7 p.m., when different items touching the Railway labourers in Bombay will be dealth with.

Mr. Jhabwala has requested the authorities on behalf of the Union as its Secretary to close the workshops on Monday, it being the general mourning day of the late Mr. Tilak.

SALE OF GOLD BULLION.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 6.

Of the tenders for gold bullion presented at the 22nd sale held on the 4th instant, all tenders at Rs. 22-5-7 per tola and above have been accepted in full. Individual tenders for a minimum quantity of 1,000 tolas at Rs. 22-5-6 per tola have also been accepted. The total amount of gold sold is 13,15,960 tolas and the average rate of accepted tenders is Rs. 22-6-3 per tola.

At the next sale 12,50,000 tolas will be offered and tenders will be received up to noon of Thursday, 19th August, next. No tender will be accepted below the minimum rate of Rs. 15-14-10 per tola.

His Excellency Sir George Lloyd presided at the Legislative Council Meeting at the Council Hall on Thursday.

Their Excellencies Sir George and Lady Lloyd gave a Ball at Government House Thursday evening.

The Hon. Mr. P. R. Cadell left Government House Geneshkhind on Thursday afternoon.

His Excellency Sir George Lloyd received H. H. The Chief of Bhor at the Government House on Thursday.

We understand that, Mr. Jaffarbhoy Abdoolabhoy Lalljee stands as a candidate for the vacancy created by the resignation of Mr. Naranji Haribhai as a Muncipal Corporator from the "B" Mandvi Ward.

MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

IMPROVEMENT OF PRIVATE SREETS.

EMBARGO ON SUGAR.

A meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held yesterday under the presidency of Mr. V. A. Dabholkar.

IMPROVING PRIVATE STREETS.

Mr. N. M. Joshi moved:—

"That the Corporation are of opinion that it is necessary to expedite the work of improving the private streets in the City so that the existing private streets may all be improved during the next five years."

Mr. Joshi said these private streets were being improved year after year, but he thought the progress was very slow indeed. The speedier the improvement the better would it be for the health of the city.

Dr. Jehangir Cursetji, seconding the proposition, said they should not treat private streets as step-daughters of the Municipality. Some of them were in a disgraceful condition, and the landlords should combine to improve their streets.

Dr. N. H. E. Sukhia considered the proposition was an impracticable one. There were 300 such streets in the city and it was next to impossible to improve them all within five years. He suggested either a modification or a withdrawal of the proposition. He was for substituting the words "as early as possible" for "during the next five years."

Mr. Husseinbhoy A. Lalji sympathised with the object of the proposition, but thought the time-limit was too short for the purpose.

Mr. Fazal Ibrahim Rahimtulla said it was necessary to do something substantial to improve private streets. The condition of those in Mandvi Ward especially was in a very deplorable condition. He agreed with Dr. Sukhia that the time-limit suggested in the proposition was very short and he moved an amendment substituting the words "in as short a time as possible" in place of "during the next five years."

Mr. H. B. Clayton, Municipal Commissioner, said the latest report showed that the matter had not been neglected, and that action had already been taken and more was promised. Before the present motion had been given notice of, he had already ordered the Executive Engineer to expedite the work as much as possible.

The amendment was carried as a substantive proposition.

EMBARGO ON SUGAR.

Mr. Husseinbhoy A. Lalji moved the following proposition:—

"That in view of the fact that there is great scarcity of sugar and the stocks are being reduced by exports of sugar from our port for America and Europe, the Corporation requests Government to put an embargo on sugar as soon as possible."

Mr. Husseinbhoy said in January last the price of sugar was Rs. 38 per cwt., but now it was Rs. 56 per cwt., while before the war it used to be Rs. 10 or Rs. 12. It appeared that some time ago, the British Government commandeered the whole crop of Mauritius sugar for the use of the British Isles and Europe, while the Java crop was bought by European Governments. And Government, instead of buying sugar from Java or sparing some from the Mauritius crop, were allowing exports of sugar from India and since May last sugar had been allowed to be exported to America which was a far richer country. He was afraid that before a month was past it might happen that there would be no sugar in Bombay.

Mr. Naoroji M. Dumasia seconded the proposition, which was carried.

Mr. B. N. Motiwala moved:—

"That the Commissioner be requested (a) to furnish the Corporation with a statement showing separately the number of cows, bullocks and calves slaughtered during the years 1916-17, 1917-18 and 1918-19 and (b) to put in a statement in his Annual Report showing the number of buffaloes, cows, bullocks, calves, etc., slaughtered, removed for private slaughter, etc., separately in and appendix as was done up to the year 1915-16."

Mr. Motiwala said the number of cattle slaughtered in 1915 was 57,000, while it had gone up to 84,000 in 1920.

Mr. Fazal Ibrahim Rahimtulla seconded the proposition, which was carried.

Mr. Motiwala next moved:—

"That the attention of the Municipal Commissioner be drawn to the extraordinary rise in the death-rate from the diseases of the respiratory system excluding pthisis (23,487 deaths, being 12,256 more than in 1917 and 14,483 more than the average of 1913-17) and to furnish the Corporation, a report regarding the measures he has already taken and those he proposes to adopt in future to lower this abnormal mortality, bearing specially in mind that these diseases are most prevalent in the thickly congested sections of the different wards of the City."

Mr. Motiwala said the mortality from diseases of the respiratory system was going up at quite an extraordinary rate.

Mr. Fazal Ibrahim Rahimtulla seconded the proposition, which was carried.

On the motion of Sir T. B. Nariman, seconded by Dr. D'Monte, the Corporation passed the following resolution:—

"That the letter, dated the 10th April, 1920, from Mr. J. A. D. McBain, C.I.E., resigning his seat on the Corporation, be recorded, with an expression of the Corporation's regret at the severance of Mr. McBain's connection with the Corporation, in whose affairs he has taken a keen and active interest during the past 16 years."

On the motion of Mr. J. A. Wadia, seconded by Mr. Haji Suleman Abdul Wahed, the Corporation passed the following resolution:—

"That the letter, dated the 9th April, 1920, from Mr. F. C. Griffith, O.B.E., resigning his seat on the Corporation be recorded, with an expression of the Corporation's appreciation of the services rendered by him as a member of the Corporation."

TRIAL OF MUNICIPAL CASES.

The following proposition, moved by Mr. M. H. A. Haveliwala, was carried:—

"That the Commissioner be requested to report as to whether it is not in his opinion high time now to take steps for altering the existing arrangements for the trial of Municipal cases either by the appointment of an additional or a special Magistrate or by empowering the benches of the Honorary Magistrates to try cases arising under several sections of the Municipal Act, and if so, to be requested to place before the Corporation his proposals on the subject."

The Corporation adjourned to Monday.

SPORTING NEWS.

TO-DAY'S RACES.

SELECTIONS BY "NEMO."

For the Lingfield Plate WE TWO and ANTIC are well handicapped and should fight the issue with MAZBOOT also in the picture.

* * * * *

In the Keweit Plate SUMMERTON, MECHANIC and KHUNDIL are the three best candidates.

* * * * *

The Mullingar Plate (Div. II.) looks a good thing for EAGER TO, SOUTH STAR and RENETTE should not be neglected for places.

* * * * *

In the 1st Division of the Mullingar Plate MILLMOUNT is whispered abroad, LUCKY QUEEN and BIRTHDAY CLOTHES are not out of place.

* * * * *

The Koregaon Plate will prove troublesome for backers, MOLDAVIA BELVEDERE and DIALECT look promising.

* * * * *

In the Sungam Plate, BENARES, KHUM and GOLSHAN are all reputed to be in good form and should render a good account of themselves.

* * * * *

For the Nasriyeh Plate, (Div. I.) KARAMY ROYAL and VELVET will run prominently.

* * * * *

In the second division ANXIOUS is reported, to be very good, BISMARK and DONCASTER will pay fat dividends.

* * * * *

In the Third Division SPINNER, KITCHENER and ANDOLIS will find the distance suitable.

SECOND EXTRA MEETING.

HORSES LEFT IN.

(From our Racing Correspondent.)

POONA, August 6.

(To be run on Saturday, August 7.)

The following horses were left in after declaration of forfeits at 8 a.m. on Friday, the 6th instant.

(The First race starts at 2-30 p.m.)

THE LINGFIELD PLATE. Distance 7 furlongs.

Penny Pie 9-2, Vallance 9-0, We Two 9-0, Mazboot 8-13, Necessity 8-7, Royal Charter 8-6, Zefus, 7-13 Antic 7-8, Dunskey 7-8, Royal Attention 7-2, Marmarak 7-0, Bunty 6-12.

THE MULLINGER PLATE. (Div. I.) Distance about 5 furlongs.

Oregon Pine 9-0, Lucky Queen 8-6, Mirabello 8-12, Radius 8-5, Birthday Clothes 8-4, Nerissa 8-3, Bubkhan 8-1, Millmount 7-13, Trocidella 7-13, Gold Feef 7-10, Miss Goodenough 7-9, Another Night 7-9, Lime House Lights 7-5, Discussion 7-3, Look Out 7-7, Maravedi 7-4, Walhachin 6-12.

Top weigh accepting being under 9-0. It is raised to that weight and the others in proportion.

Division II.—Christmas Holiday 9-2, Benette 8-6, Sibell de Langton 8-2, Belle Voyageuse II 8-0, Binfield Grove 8-0, Japanese Pine 7-13, Traceable 7-12, White Simon 7-10, Peach Melba 7-8, Glass Rock 7-8, South Star 7-6, Royal Jewel 7-6, Arles 8-4, Eager To 7-4, Miss Glad Eyes 7-3, Margarete Joyke 7-3, Quanta 6-8.

THE KOWEIT PLATE. Distance 6 furlongs.

Anaiza 9-4, Resident 9-2, Warminster 8-12, Khundil 8-9, Ferry Boat 8-7, Dunraa 8-6, Four Aces 8-4, Summerton 8-4, Mandil 8-2, Rhodesia 8-0, Tit Bits 8-12, Mechanic 7-10, Aladdin 7-4, Beadmaker 7-1, Dublin 7-0.

THE SUNGAM PLATE. Distance 7 furlongs.

Hakum 9-0, Dowlat 9-0, Chieftain 8-8, Rose Hill 8-5, Paladin 8-5, Gold King 8-4, Karkata 8-3, Winning Post 8-2, Shahzada 8-2, Golshan 7-12, Investor 7-12, Excelsior 7-12, Domineer 7-11, Benares 7-10, Black Ivory 7-10, Balloon 7-5, Bahadorjung 7-5, Tawdry 6-9.

Top weight accepting being under 9-6, it is raised to that weight and the others in proportion.

THE KOREGAON PLATE. Distance 6 furlongs.

Modavia 8-10, Substance 8-10, Millmount 8-10, Dinlee 8-4, Belvedare 8-7, Polycaste 8-10, Sandra 8-10, Dugar Prince 8-10, Milk Maid 8-4, High Life 8-10, L. Mosley 8-1, Love Chase 8-10, Elthene 8-4, Roi Gregson 8-10, Donegal 8-10 Archer 8-10, Pine Box 7-12, Tasty 8-4, Jacky Firth 8-10, Glenoma 8-1.

THE NASRIYEH PLATE. Distance 7 furlongs.

Buttonwood 8-7, Isonomy 8-1, Financier 8-10, Karam 8-3, Kusta 8-4, My Royal 8-3, Red Flower 8-5, Malta 8-4, Velvet 7-11, Justice 8-6, Dilawar 7-9, Foreigner 8-1, Ariel 7-5, Yadgiar 8-1, Compliment 8-7, Swan 8-1, Sammy 8-13, Kherallas 8-7, Rashad 8-1, Shatra 8-6, Khanna 9-0, Socotra 9-0, White Rose 8-8.

THE NASRIYEH PLATE. Division II.—Joker 9-0, Summer 7-11, Crescent 8-3, Weymouth 8-4, Zainul mulk 8-4, Ladili 8-6, Garbayet 8-10, Doncaster 8-7, Moorjan 8-9, Shah 7-11, Anxiou 8-5, Shemin 8-1, Orban 8-7, Imkin 8-0, Tired Tim 8-7, Hero 8-4, Fismark 8-5, Duke 7-5, Filigarh 8-10, Nyt Laddie Last Day 8-10, Ayala 8-7, Ajmer 9-0.

NASRIYEH PLATE (Division III). Distance 7 furlongs.

Huntsman 9-0, Latiff 7-11, Kitchener 8-8, Municipal 8-4, Bill Bailey 8-10, Khanlas 8-0, Special 7-9, Lamington 8-5, Desert Flower 7-11, Spinner 8-6, Carlisle 8-7, Pay Peter 8-6, Baby Grand 8-10, Andolis 8-7, Honey 9-0, Peace Day 8-6, Good Star 8-1, Haydn 7-9, Meddler 8-4, Revolver 8-1, Chukla 8-6, Sharaban 7-5.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Saturday, August 7, 1920.

TRAMPLING FREEDOM.

We ask for information. Was the independence of weak peoples in greater jeopardy before the war than now? Have the results of the war added to the security of small countries? Or, is the contrary the fact? We wish some of our college debating societies, at least, will discuss the question for their enlightenment. The wish that the winners of the war may reflect on the question, would be vain because they are also the makers of peace. There are test cases in Near and Middle East, Emir Feisul's greatness had a tenure briefer than Mir Kasim's, but the tale of the desertion of Allies and Fortune is of melancholy interest. Emir Feisul has come and gone as a nine days' wonder. When the British hesitated to evacuate Syria, there was a wild outburst of ill-feeling in France, but with bigger slices of Turkey accommodated in their mouths, they could not conveniently dissuade France with prattle about war-aims and self-determination. The French have now occupied Alleppo and Damascus. To make that area safe for democracy, they have put a new Sherifian Government with orders to obey General Gouraud's instructions. It is an ignominious overthrow of the Syrian Government and after a few months of drastic action France must be able to develop her acquisition for the betterment of Syria. France, being the mandatory, of course, has no desire except to train the people in the arts of civilisation, with an ever-increasing share in their Government. But Emir Feisul, elected by the suffrages of Syria including Christian Lebanon, is deposed and routed from the country, the new Government being told to accept that condition. Further, Syrians are bidden to disarm themselves, the "responsibility" of defence being undertaken by their governors. The peace of the country must henceforth be a responsibility predominantly French in its character, and then the drama of mandatory administration will proceed. In what respect is the process different from the time-honoured method of open conquest,—to invading a country, sweeping away its institutions and taking custody of other's possessions?

The mandatory process is worse than brutal annexation, because of the insidious self-deception that it will not be known if only described by another name. Emir Feisul had helped General Allenby. He was entertained in European capitals and exhibited as a puissant ally. Astute critics had predicted that, after a certain period, he would have to flee for life, when it was discovered that his aspirations were not "legitimate." Now the King of the Hedjaz, another magnifico of recent fetes, seems to feel somewhat uneasy at the spectacle of a neighbour being unceremoniously turned out after professions of gratitude and goodwill. The King of the Hedjaz, like the independent sovereign he is, has recalled his representative in Paris. He has protested against the action of France in Syria, intimating the fact to the League of Nations. The League of Nations will perhaps investigate the charge of villainy and outrage made by his Majesty, but as the accused and the witnesses serve also on the jury, the verdict may not be very severe. Ambitious alliances have brought some of these artless Arab chieftains into a tangle, but it is mainly through the chauvinism of friends who had loudly disclaimed it at the ratification of their alliance. Two months ago, Mr. Bonar Law hoped that Emir Feisul would exhibit a reasonable disposition, but being assured of a free hand and no interference, General Gouraud completed his campaign, and made the asseverations of statesmen jests in lying diplomacy. What was the crime of Emir Feisul? When to placate France, the barrier of British troops was withdrawn, Emir Feisul wrote to the British Premier that if the French were allowed to creep down the coast, there would be opposition in the country at such threat of partition. In November last year, Feisul made an understanding with the French Premier to evacuate Baalbek region as a concession for peace. At the same time the local troops of France, when strengthened, became ready to "vindicate French dignity." If Feisul had surrendered his country and Kingship, he could have lived in nominal power like a decayed dependent and pensioner, with the glitter of many honours. But he resisted attempts at encroachment, and the cost of fighting the enemy, namely, ten million francs, must now be paid by the Syrians.

If the Syrians had offered adequate provocation, one could have understood the wild justice of charging a people with the cost of routing a chosen King. The Kings and Emirs and Beys who boasted of proud connections were as much exposed to the risk of being pawns in the game of war, as the anti-Bolshevik puppets of Russia. The light of disillusionment must now be complete. Friends of Islam will of course tell us of worse things than flight, that might have befallen chieftains, if they had not fought for world-freedom. Britain is not, morally, in a position to remonstrate with France. French papers accuse Feisul of "vanity"; morally it does not differ from the vanity of the French what time they objected to becoming a vassal of Germany. Mr. Lloyd George once called Germany the road hog of Europe. He may reflect who is running the business in the Middle and Near East. For our part we ask again if the freedom of weak peoples has been improved through their blood-tribute to victory.

Notes of the Day.

The Turkish Treaty.

We shall deal with Lord Curzon's defence of the Turkish Treaty in the Lords on a later occasion. Meanwhile, it is refreshing to note that the Treaty is being condemned by men whose views are entitled to respect. The Treaty, we have not the least doubt, is soon bound to fall to pieces by the sheer weight of its own iniquity and Admiral Weimiss only underestimated its perilous potentialities when he condemned it as "containing very little that was good and a great deal that was harmful and dangerous to ourselves and our Allies." Lord Curzon, in his defence, took the familiar line, but he made a very ominous confession that the retention of Constantinople in the hands of the Turks with a view "to conciliate the sentiments of our Moslem fellow-subjects elsewhere as far as possible" was, according to him, a mistaken one—a confession that reveals how little he is disposed to respect the sentiments of his Moslem fellow-subjects.

The Truth About Poland.

The sequel of events leading to the Polish *debacle* is as follows: During the spring of this year the news trickled out that Poland was preparing for an attack on Russia. Contradictions were published and express statements made that this was not so and that no munitions were being despatched to Poland. Later, a Peace Conference was being contemplated between the Bolshevists and the Poles in the hope of arriving at a satisfactory settlement of outstanding differences. But this proved to be a mere blind. French Jingoes had been secretly aiding the Poles and before a conference could be held Poland had launched a well-organised attack on Russia. It was hoped to catch the Bolshevists unawares. It was hoped that the Border States would join in and accomplish what the combined might of Judenitch, Koltchak and Denikin had failed to achieve—namely, the destruction of the Bolshevists. The vast hopes doled out by a bankrupt Imperialism also proved to be a mere blind. Nothing happened, but a mad rush at Kieff and a long train of subsequent disasters. What was the part played by Great Britain in all this? Well, Mr. Bonar Law who had assured the Commons that no munitions had been supplied to the Poles, had to admit that munitions were being supplied. "The New Statesman" characterised Mr. Bonar Law's statements as "lies"; and Labour resentful at this trickery decided to boycott ships like the Jolly George carrying munitions to Poland, demanding at the same time the conclusion of peace with Russia.

—And Lord Curzon's Theory:

Now, while the Russians were being beaten, all the sane elements in English politics raised their protests against this gratuitous onslaught by Poland, made in direct contravention of the provisions of the League of Nations Covenant, and demanded Britain's intervention for the prevention of further bloodshed. What was the Government's reply? Lord Curzon stated that it was impossible to intervene as intervention would give the impression of partiality and Mr. Bonar Law thought that it would give the impression of rushing into the street to stop a street quarrel! But what was the attitude of these gentlemen, the moment Russia began to beat her enemy back beyond the borders of Poland; to occupy most of its principal cities; to patrol the East Prussian border, and to march into Galicia putting herself in imminent prospect of close contact with Rumania and Hungary? Such a terrific success meant the destruction of the blockade so carefully planned by the creation of Border States. On receipt of the news the Spa Conference got agitated and a hurried note was despatched to Russia demanding an armistice with Poland with a proposal for a conference of all the Border States to be held in London and a threat that the invasion of Polish territory would mean Allied assistance to Poland. The Russians apparently thought that the idea of a conference to discuss the armistice and other conditions looked "uncommonly like a plot to arrange under the auspices of the Allies a confederation of Border States and to play them off against Russia", since Esthonia had already made peace and Finland, Latvia and Lithuania were in the process of making it. The Russians, therefore, suggested a discussion of the armistice with Poland alone.

What is the Result?

The statesmen who were so careful not to intervene at first, now began to show grave solicitude for Poland's welfare. It was no longer a street-brawl. It had become a matter of life and death for the Churchillian Jingoes and the French reactionaries who had backed the Grabskis and the Pilsudkis of Poland. This is how Mr. Austin Harrison comments on the turn of events: "The Polish disaster is the work of General (Gallipoli) Churchill, who, in tow of the Militarists, sandbags Mr. Lloyd George's attempts at a policy. Poor foolish Pilsudki, who believed in Mr Churchill! Poor foolish Mr. Lloyd George, who refused to make peace with Russia!" The latest news is that the Russian delegation has arrived in London with MM. Kamenef and Krassin; that Mr. Lloyd George has stated in the Commons that the conclusion of a fair armistice alone could remove his suspicions; that if Russia insists on separate discussion with Poland alone then the plan for an all-round conference will have to be abandoned; that since Poland has been invaded "the Government would take effective steps to remove the obstacles to the transmission of military supplies to Poland from Danzig"; that Warsaw is being evacuated; that the situation is so critical that the Premier will not disclose his military and naval schemes before August 9. This is the end of a chapter of criminal folly. No doubt peace will be arranged, but we suspect that it will be a peace not on Polish lines, but on Russian lines. On whatever basis it is planned the sooner the world sees an end of an adventure undertaken principally in the interests of the Polish barons, the French bond-holders, the British concession-hunters and the world's rabid imperialists the better for the honour, humanity and safety of every nation in Europe.

Business Men Take Fright!

A manifesto has been issued by the big interests in England, signed by Lords Inchcape Islington, Midleton among others, forming what they call the People's Union for Economy. Of course the ex ravagance of military enthusiasts like the gallant Mr. Churchill, and mandate-seekers like Mr. Lloyd George, has frightened the Big Interests. With a colossal National debt and with an expenditure which has reached the limit of Britain's taxable capacity (according to Mr. Chamberlain) they are right in taking fright. The programme they outline includes "reduction of our foreign responsibilities" and Russia, the Near East and Mesopotamia are expressly mentioned. Some light after all begins to break even in the dark chambers of the warehouses of London. *But it must be noted that unlike the Labour Party, the Big Interests are not for the complete abandonment of a policy of territorial aggrandisement.* Those who hate Imperialism and loathe the horrors of militarism will no doubt sigh with relief, disregarding the fact that the Big Interests are not being prompted by any motives of high idealism but the financial motive of thrift in their demand for economy. Here is an illustration: Mr. Chamberlain complains that he does not know how to save a paltry half million; Mr. Chamberlain nevertheless thinks it to be essential to waste forty millions in preserving the oil tracts of Mesopotamia. This policy of unscrupulous aggrandisement cannot succeed in the end because of its own inherent weakness. The Great Powers are taking upon themselves too many burdens. They are finding now that they cannot foot the bill. Theoretically it appears correct that the more territory a country annexes the richer it shall be. In practice it is now proving to be the reverse—for individuals may prosper and private companies make their millions but the nation as a whole must suffer. The Labour Party is fully alive to the menace of this danger. In foreign politics it has demanded full liberty and self-determination. In domestic politics it has demanded the abolition of profiteering and the nationalisation of industry. Let us not forget that the Indian Exchequer is footing a bill in Persia and elsewhere—is being forced to foot this bill against the will of the people and against their interests—and that it is time to found a "People's Union of Economy" in our own midst.

The Big Interests and Ireland.

And in Ireland it is the same. There all business is dislocated and therefore it is the more reason why businessmen should be eager to bring about some settlement of the present deadlock. A reception was given to professional and trading men by Mr. Lloyd George at Downing Street and resolutions were presented which had been adopted by a Cork Conference of Unionists and Nationalists. We do not know the exact complexion of this Conference but we should doubt if the interests it represents are in a position to solve a difficulty which has baffled the Labour movement of Great Britain and Ireland. Nevertheless it is encouraging to note that even the vested interests are in favour of Dominion Home Rule "with safeguards for Ulster." A Cabinet meeting followed and apparently the Conference is meeting again. A Reuter cable says: "Considerable importance is attached in Ireland to the discussions." But it must be noted that neither Unionists nor the Nationalists but the Sinn Feiners have the final say in Ireland.

A Privilege of Parliament.

"The Spectator" in its issue of July 10 raises a very serious question. Our readers will remember that a gross and wicked charge was levelled against Mr. Syud Hussain by Colonel James under cover of the privilege of Parliament. Colonel James was challenged to repeat the accusation outside the House but he refrained—an act characterised by Mr. Syud Hossain as that of a "cad." It has become the habit with a certain type of Parliamentarian to drag in personalities for the sole purpose of unjustifiable attack and disparagement under cover of privilege. Of course as "The Spectator" says "what may not libel a well-known newspaper and its editor may often be exceedingly cruel and injurious to a private individual." The indecency of such cowardly attacks and the ease with which they can be made must not blind us to the fact that there is something radically wrong in the rules of Parliamentary practice which must be set right instantaneously. Formerly the law was that newspapers were allowed to publish libels uttered under Parliamentary privilege only at their own risk. To day it is different and because it is different, it is the more serious. A man's reputation has often been made or marred by a newspaper, and no man's reputation can be safe if the members of Parliament are given the unlimited power to abuse their official position, forgetting the importance of their calling. There is no reason why the ordinary law of libel should not attach to Parliamentary statements. The necessity for the retention of this special privilege no longer exists. It is a remnant of the olden days when a few powerful barons could overawe the Assembled Commoners. The tables are now reversed. A few Commoners have the power to overawe any individual who happens to be an obstacle in their way. The reputation of Parliament is already at a low ebb—so low that some humourist in "The Daily Herald" has been deriving its meaning from "Parle": to speak and "mentis": to lie! The existence of the privilege to libel will not improve that reputation.

The Journalists in Conference.

The Imperial Press Conference delegates were entertained by Lord Atholstan who gave a dinner party for them at Montreal. Messages were read from His Majesty the King Mr. Lloyd George, Lord Northcliffe etc. Mr. Ward Jackson of "The Rand Daily Mail" said "it was the duty of the press to exercise its power for the benefit of the Empire and humanity at large". We agree. There is no more powerful instrument for propaganda than the press of the world; and the pity is that in most countries the press has been (no doubt with valiant exceptions) bought over by the commercial interests. For instance no more strenuous lying has ever been indulged in than during the years of war, and the commercialised journalist has earned for himself during this period a doubtful reputation. The calling of a journalist is, in some respects, the highest calling in these days of cheap newspapers and nation-wide readers. It is a calling worth preserving from the tarnish and calumny of a base commercial deal. But we would rather place humanity before the Empire and reverse the order of Mr. Jackson's speech. Its nobility must appeal to the "John Bulls" of the world and the newssheets which draw their inspiration from the Horatio Bottomleys of the Press. It was a witty Frenchman who once remarked that the only bit of truth to be found in "The Daily Mail" was its date.

The Poona Drainage.

The loyalty of Government to their officials is splendid but what of the interests of the people? The Poona Drainage has endangered the health of Poona and now Government turn round and say that such assertions are usually made in the beginning in respect of all towns which adopt modern methods of sanitation. Is that the end? Are Government going to do nothing for saving Manderia-sodden Poona? And what about the defects in the Poona Drainage Works? Are Government still unconvinced? Mere vital statistics do not prove much. There may not be more deaths but malaria has now found a permanent home in Poona. A week's stay in the city proper would cure Government officials of all such tall talk. We trust Government will liberally help the Poona municipality which is clearly unable to remedy the defects of the Poona Drainage Works, unaided.

The Sindhi Translator.

The Hon. Mr. Harchandrai Vishindas asked Government why the post of the Sindhi Translator was held by the Assistant Commissioner who was invariably a European civilian while the much more important post of the Oriental Translator was held by an Indian. The Government reply was that it was so because the post of the Sindhi Translator was not a full time one and because there was no other officer to whom the duties could be easily assigned. We do not know what impels Government to give such crude and unsatisfactory replies. If the Sindhi Translator's post is not a full time one, the best and first thing which is a responsible Government ought to do is to make it one and appoint an Indian to it. The European I.C.S. cannot obviously satisfactorily discharge the duties of the Sindhi Translator. We do not think he personally attends to any translation work. It is not generally expected that a European I.C.S. would be able even to supervise effectively Sindhi work. And is there no other responsible official to whom Government can entrust the work? What of the Native Assistant Commissioner? The ways of Government are strange indeed!

"DANGEROUS TO THE ALLIES."

TURKISH TREATY CONDEMNED.

RIDICULOUS IDEAS EXPOSED.

ADMIRAL WEMYSS'S INDICTMENT.

LORD CURZON'S DEFENCE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug 4.
Recd. 3-35 p.m. Aug. 6.

In the House of Lords this evening Admiral Wester Wemyss, better known as the former First Sea Lord, Sir Rosslyn Wemyss in the course of the maiden speech opened the debate on the Turkish Peace Treaty which he described as containing very little that was good and a great deal that was harmful and even dangerous to ourselves and our Allies. He condemned the arrangements regarding the local parliament in Smyrna, which was a purely Turkish province although it contained a large and influential Greek population. He ridiculed the idea that the handing over of Thrace to Greece, the shutting off of Bulgaria from the Aegean and the placing of the Greeks in Adrianople would eliminate the war factors. He declared that the Turks and the Bulgarians would nurse feelings.

LORD CURZON'S REPLY.

Lord Curzon warmly attacked Admiral Wester Wemyss' speech which he condemned as ill-informed and untimely in view of the fact that the Treaty was on the eve of signature and that the terms had not been published. He declared that a commission of investigation had demonstrated that Smyrna was not a Turkish province. There was a substantial Greek majority in the area being handed-over to Greeks. The same applied to Thrace. He denied the allegation that the Turks had been left in Constantinople, because the Allies were unable to agree to a satisfactory alternative. He declared that the decision was exclusively due to the desire to consider and conciliate the sentiments of our Moslem fellow-subjects elsewhere as far as possible.

Lord Curzon expressed the opinion that as time passed this would prove to have been a mistaken concession.

Referring to Admiral Wester Wemyss' criticism of the policy as regards Armenia and Plaestine Lord Curzon referred to Turkey's fifty year record of cruelty in Armenia and massacre of 800,000 Armenians and deportation of a hundred thousand others since the beginning of the war.

Palestine under the Turks for the last 500 years had been one of the great scandals of history.

Reverting to the Turkish Treaty Lord Curzon after emphasising the effects of Turkey allying herself with the Central Powers said that under the Treaty the subject populations of Turkey, who had been so grievously misgoverned in the past, had been taken from her but the territory left was larger than Spain and thrice the size of the present day Austria. An Allied Financial Commission with a Turkish member in consultative capacity would be established in Constantinople and would take over the entire control of finances, ensure fair ineidence of taxation in Turkey and prevent that constant barter of concessions which caused so much corruption in the past. All the European Powers which would henceforth be responsible for the Government of territories detached from Turkey, had leniently assumed a share of the Ottoman public debts for those areas. The Allies had foregone all claim to reparation and had not exacted any war indemnity. The Straits would henceforth be an international highway, free to all the countries during peace-time. Turkey would get a free access to the Mediterranean and the Aegean and also freedom of transit to her former ports and perpetual lease of a free zone in the port[illegible]rna. Lord Curzon concluded by saying that Turkey would have one of the greatest opportunities in her history of becoming a useful factor in the development of the world.

KEEP DIFFERENT RACES APART,

TOWN-PLANNING IN KENIA COLONY

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 4.
Recd. 1-30 p.m., Aug. 6.

In the Commons replying to Sir Owen Thomas, Colonel Amery confirmed that the scheme for a government deep-water wharf at Kilindini had been approved and that specifications were being prepared. Col. Amery added that close consideration was being given to town-planning in the Kenia colony. Sanitary experts had advised that the different races should be kept apart as far as possible in planning the towns. The Indians and the natives would be given ample accommodation in their part of their town.

PROPOSED MINISTER OF MINES.

AMENDMENT AGAINST REDUCING STATUS CARRIED.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, Aug. 5.
Recd. 12 noon, Aug. 6.

In the House of Lords during the discussion of the Coal Mines Bill an amendment was carried by 28 votes to 23 against the Government reducing the status of the proposed Minister of Mines to the Parliamentary Secretaryship of the Board of Trade.

NEW ARMY REGULATIONS.

IS BALL AMMUNITION TO BE USED FOR SUPPRESSING RIOTS?

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 4.
Recd. 1 p.m., Aug. 6.

Replying to Col. Yate Mr. Montagu said he was enquiring as to whether the new army regulations in India would include a clause disallowing the supply of ball amunition to the troops called out to suppress riots.

AWARDS FOR SERVICES IN AFGHAN WAR.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, August 4.
Recd. 1-30 p.m., Aug. 6.

A long list of honours for valuable services in field in the Afghan war in 1919 dated January 1st is gazetted including C. B. to Brigadier-General G. D. Crocker, Colonel R. F. Sorsbie and Major S. G. Loch, a number of Commanderships, Officerships and Memberships of the British Empire Order promotions to Brevet Rank, D. S. O's Military Crosses Royal Red Crosses and other awards also numerous mentions.

DEPENDANTS OF KILLED INDIAN SERVICES OFFICERS

QUESTION OF PENSIONS.

(REUTER'S TEEEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 4.
Recd. 1 p.m., Aug. 6.

In the House of Commons replying to Col. Yate with regard to the pensions of the widows children and dependants of the officers of the Indian services killed in the Great War Mr. Montagu said that the benefits admissible had been substantially improved by the warrant of July 2nd the main provisions of which would be applied to the Indian services. He undertook to do everything possible to expedite a decision with regard to the dependants of the officers, who had died before the war or whose death was not due to war service.

SERIOUS SHORTAGE OF RICE IN INDIA.

A FULL STATEMENT TO BE PUBLISHED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 4.
Recd. 1 p.m., Aug. 6.

Replying to Mr. A. M. Samuel, Mr. Montagu said he was circulating with the official report a full statement with regard to the alleged statements of the Government of India of the serious shortage of rice in India as an ultimate consequence of which the British buyers had to pay 20 to 30 pounds per ton more than the continental buyers.

PERMANENT ARMAMENTS COMMISSION.

EIGHT NATIONS REPRESENTED.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, Aug. 5.
Recd. 12 noon, Aug. 6.

The first meeting of the permanent Armaments Commission constituted by the Council of the League of Nations is sitting at San Sebastian. Eight nations are represented and the representatives include Admiral Sir Somerset Calthorpe and Commandant Groves (Great Britain) and General Wanaba, General Itami and Captain Osumi (Japan). The principal items of discussion are the question of employment of poison gas as weapon of war and the question of convention as regards traffic in arms and munitions.

IS THE SOVIET SINCERE?

HOW PEACE WITH POLAND CAN BE SETTLED.

STATEMENT BY MR. LLOYD GEORGE

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 5.
Recd. 1 p.m., Aug. 6.

In the House of Commons replying to questions Mr. Lloyd George stated that the Government had not received any reply to the telegram to the Soviet dated July 29th. They had just learned that Kameneff, the Soviet representative in London, had received a telegram but the character of it was not known The Premier proceeded to read the latest British telegram to the Soviet stating that if the Soviet insisted on the peace conditions being settled between Poland and Russia to the exclusion of other powers, the basis on which it was proposed to conduct negotiations in London, would have disappeared and the project for a Conference would have fallen to the ground. Also if the Soviet took advantage of the delay now caused to continue their advance into ethnographical Poland the Government would be driven to the conclusion that the Soviet did not intend to respect the liberty and independence of Poland and the situation contemplated in the Government's telegram to Tchitcherin of July 29th would have arisen.

INTERVIEW WITH KRASSIN.

Mr. Lloyd George stated that he and Mr. Bonar Law had yesterday interviewed Kamenen and Krassin and had made it clear that the Soviet's conduct necessarily raised suspicion that the Soviet was insincere in professing a desire for peace and in declaring its intention to respect the liberty and independence of Poland that that suspicion could only be removed by the immediate conclusion of a fair armistice and in view of the invasion of ethnographical Poland the Government would take effective steps to remove the obstacles to the transmission of military supplies to Poland from Danzig. In view of the critical situation, Mr. Lloyd George said, he would refrain from making further statement at present but he promised, if the Government's suspicions were confirmed, to make a full statement on August 9th with regard to the naval or military steps which it might be necessary to take.

SOVIET DELEGATES AT DOWNING STREET.

PREMIER'S PLAIN SPEAKING.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LONDON, Aug. 4.
Recd. 1-30 p.m., Aug. 6.

Krassin, Kameneff and the other members of the Soviet delegation called at Downing Street this afternoon and remained nearly two hours. Reuter learns that Mr. Lloyd George and Mr. Bonar Law who received them indulged in some very plain speaking on the subject of continued Soviet advance against the Poles.

SERIOUS MENACE TO WARSAW.

RED TROOPS ON HER NATURAL LINE OF DEFENCE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 4.
Recd. 1 p.m., Aug. 6.

Warsaw.—Appears to be in serious danger. To-day's Russion communique which reports that the Red troops in the direction of Siedlitz, fifty miles east of Warsaw have debouched on a 66 mile front, along the line of the River Bug which is Warsaw's natural line of defence on the north and the East. The communique adds that the river has been crossed at several places after fierce fighting and that prisoners have been taken. The seriousness of the situation may also be gauged from the fact that information has reached London that the French and British Missions have evacuated Warsaw as well as the Allied civilians.

RED CAVALRY PUT TO FLIGHT

KORSSON MONASTERY RETAKEN.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, Aug. 4.
Recd. 12 noon, Aug. 6.

Communications from General Wrangel dated July 30th report successful fighting along the whole north-eastern front. Many prisoners and guns have been captured.

Enemy attacks have been heavily repulsed on the Waldheim front and the Red Cavalry of the Second Army have been put to flight with heavy losses. The White troops have retaken the Korsson Monastery near Kakhoyka. They found that the enemy had desecrated the place in every possible way, defacing the ikons and making tobacco pouches out of the altar cloth.

BRITISH WARSHIPS IN CRIMEAN PORTS.

FOR PROTECTION OF RUSSIAN REFUGEES.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, Aug. 5.
Recd. 12 noon, Aug. 6.

In the House of Commons replying to Commander Kenworthy as regards the resources reason for the presence of the British warships in the Crimean ports Mr. Walter Long said that the Allies had assumed the responsibility for the evacuation and care and maintenance of a very large number of Russian refugees from the Black Sea provinces, who were fleeing from the Bolsheviks. Thousands had been placed in camps in the Cyprus, the Lemons and Egypt.

PEOPLE'S UNION FOR ECONOMY.

MANIFESTO BY LORDS INCHCAPE, ISLINGTON AND MIDLETON.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, August 4.
Recd. 1-30 p.m., Aug. 6.

The committee of the newly formed People's Union for Economy including Lord Inchcape Lord Islington and Lord Midleton has issued a manifesto urging drastic retrenchment in the public services and reduction of our foreign responsibilities as far as our engagements will permit. The manifesto declares that we should refuse any extension of our commitments for the restoration of order in Russia or the Near East and reorganise the administration of Mesopotamia with a view to limiting the expenditure to a figure, which would be largely borne by the local

IMPERIAL PRESS CONFERENCE.

DINNER TO DELEGATES.

"A FRESH EPOCH IN HISTORY OF JOURNALISM."

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 5.
Recd. 2-45 p.m., Aug. 6.

Montreal.—Lord Atholstan last night gave a dinner to the Imperial Press Conference delegates. The company includes the Lieutenant-Governor and the Premier of Quebec and other prominent personages.

The message from the King was read saying that the gathering marked a fresh epoch in the history of journalism and was the most important development of the first Conference in 1909. His Majesty expressed the hope that the efforts would be crowded with success and would lead to beneficial results.

Mr. Lloyd George in the course of his message said he believed that the Conference would prove a powerful factor for the continued welfare and prosperity of the Empire.

Lord Milner sent greetings and said he rejoiced that the United States' newspaper representatives would meet the Empire delegates.

Lord Northcliffe and Lord Riddell also sent messages the former saying that we must have more and cheaper direct communication.

Lord Burnham, chairman of the delegation expressed gratification at the presence of the publishers and editors from the United States.

Mr. Ward Jackson of the "Rand Daily Mail" replying to the toast of South Africa spoke of the ties linking Canada and South Africa. He referred hopefully to the future of South Africa and said it was the duty of the press to exercise its power for the benefit of the Empire and humanity at large.

Lord Atholstan said he believed that the Conference would develop into a great world Conference.

The guests from the United States made happy responses to the toast of "Visitors from America."

CONFERRING OF LL D'S.

CANADA'S GREETINGS TO IMPERIAL PRESS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, Aug. 5.
Recd. 5-30 p.m., Aug. 6.

Montreal.—The ceremony of conferring the degree of Doctor of Laws of the McGill, University on Lord Burnham, Sir Harry Nrattain, Ward Jackson, etc., was performed in a public Convocation, to-day.

General Sir Arthur Jackson, the Principal, who presided, said it was peculiarly fitting that the McGill University should be the first university in Canada to recognise the value of the Empire press in this particular way, because by nature of its position come to be recognised as probably the most imperial university in the dominions overseas, and its students were drawn from all quarters of the globe. He continued, "The University greets, enthusiastically, the Imperial Press and seizes the opportunity thus afforded of associating its efforts and aims for the development of character and a proper conception of citizenship within the Empire."

POTENTIALITIES OF UNIVERSITIES.

Lord Burnham said the universities to-day were raising the ideals of mankind, and he hoped that they would raise the ideals to a national and imperial plane as the real things which counted. He hoped that our universities would lead the various nations and the British Empire in the path of progress. "It is to universities," he said, "that we must trust, for light and leading, for the future which I feel sure is in store for the Empire, with a gradual advance of men and women in the British domains, so that they may reach the highest plane of knowledge and efficiency as the citizens of what is destined to be, with the glories of a great war behind us, the greatest commonwealth of free nations that the world has ever known."

BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

NADIAD COLLECTIONS REMISSION.

MR. PAREKH'S MOTION LOST

STATE MANAGEMENT OF LIQUOR SALE.

GOVT. OPPOSE MR. KAMAT'S RESOLUTION.

(From our Special Correspondent.)

POONA, Aug. 6.

To-day, the fifth day of the Council Session, found the Council still debating upon the Vil... Panchayats Bill, but as the hon. members have had evidently enough of legislative business by now, there was a general desire to be brief and to the point, and the various amendments to the Panchayats Bill were disposed of within an hour. Government accepting only one of them; and the second and third readings were duly passed. The Council then proceeded to the discussion of resolutions.

Mr. Belvi's resolution requesting Government to take steps to prevent the slaughter of milch-cattle beyond a prescribed minimum was postponed.

REMISSION OF COLLECTION FROM NADIAD.

Then it came to be the turn of Mr. Gokuldas Parekh to move his resolution, asking Government to remit the collection from the Bania and Patidar inhabitants of Nadiad of the cost of the additional police recently saddled on Nadiad. In a very forcible speech Mr. Parekh contended that Nadiad had always remained a loyal and peaceful town both before and after the disturbances and quoted extensively from a letter, dated the 26th May, 1919, from the Collector of Kaira to the Commissioner N.D. The Collector held that the Home Rule and the Civil Disobedience agitation of 1919 undermined the authority of Government servants and considered that the people of Nadiad were not responsible for the disorders that occurred in their vicinity.

"Was the letter published"? inquired Sir George Carmichael.

"No," said Mr. Parekh," but a copy was supplied to the members of the Nadiad Municipal Board.

"By whom," inquired the Acting President.

"I am not able to say," said Mr. Parekh, and it looked as if he was travelling over uncomfortable grounds but Rao Saheb Harilal came to the rescue, and added that the letter had been published in the newspapers.

GOVT. CASE "WEAK INDEED."

Mr. Parekh continuing, contended that the Nadiad people had not the slightest conception that the carrying on of the Satyagraha movement, would, in any event, cause any disturbance of the peace. The Government case for fixing the blame for the disorders, on the Nadiad population and on some particular sections of it was very weak indeed.

The Inspector-General of Police rose to defend the action of the Government. Mr. Robertson, as the head of the Police, pointed out that the Special Tribunal had remarked upon the honesty and fairness of the police investigations, and went into details regarding the outrages and disorders of the 10th and 11th April.

BANIA'S "SIGNAL FOR DISORDERS."

The Inspector-General of Police gave a harrowing account of the activities of the Nadiad mob headed, according to police reports, by an agitator on whom was found an inflammatory pamphlet from which the hon. member quoted a particularly extravagant extract. As regards the Banias, he thought special blame attached to them because they were always ready in Nadiad to close their shops; and by closing their shops these shop-keepers gave the signal for disorders. Murmers of disapproval arose from several parts of the house at this description of events, but Mr. Robertson proceeded to quote extracts from the judgment of the Special Tribunal at Ahmedabad, which tried the riot cases, but had to make an abrupt end to his speech, as his time was up and his attention was drawn to the fact by the acting President.

If want of time thus prevented the police aspect of the case being enlarged, Sir George Carmichael came to the rescue by opening a duologue with Rao Sahib Harilal who followed Mr. Robertson. Sir George Carmichael wanted the latter to confine himself to the Nadiad case only and not to refer to the general nature of the Satyagraha agitation.

Mr. Desai emphatically denied that the Banias and the Patidars had in any manner broken the law, and Mr. Parekh in exercising his right of reply pointed out that the Collecor of Kaira had in fact given the people of Nadiad a certificate of good character by his use of certain expression in an earlier part of his letter to the Commissioner "Read paragraph (d) of the letter," interjected Sir George Carmichael, Mr. Parekh replied he had already read part of it in his opening speech, Sir George was summing up the case for Government when Mr. Belvi asked him to read the paragraph (d) himself, and the Council learnt that the letter contained the significant complaint from the Collector that no leader of Nadiad gave information worth having. The cat was thus out of the bag. The people of Nadiad were visited with the dire penalty of having a punitive police because the desirable kind of information was not forthcoming from any of their leaders. It is a pity, Mr. Parekh did not press for a division, although it was quite evident that the Government had an overwhelming majority but two hon. non-official members from Sind have already left and some others voting on the popular side were absent, so the resolution was lost, but it took up all the time until the recess, and the debate on it was lively and instructive.

AFTER LUNCH.

After the recess legislative business accelerated considerably, as within a quarter of an hour three resolutions were withdrawn and two postponed. The excessive substances of agricultural lands Diwan Bahadur Godbole's pet subject will be discussed next time. Mr. Mankichandas Ramji postponed his resolution asking the prohibition of slaughter of milch, cattle. Government accepted Mr. Sethna's resolution asking for a Committee to amend the Bombay Act 11 and Act 7 of 1918, also Mr. Chunilal Mehta's request that the Improvement Trust be handed over to the Bombay Corporation without delay, and Mr. Upasani was called upon to move his resolution that the Mamlatdar's post be made by direct recruitment from graduates. Mr. Upasani was prolific in arguments astonishingly fertile in facts and figures, but Mr. Curtis with whom the whole Council sympathised declared that he had been unable to follow Mr. Upasani. The resolution was lost.

REVISION OF PRE-WAR PENSIONS.

The Council then came to the exciting subject of the revision of the pre-war pensions of the retired members of the Provincial and Subordinate Services. The resolution was moved by Mr. Garud and he could have made a pathetic speech but that was done by Diwan Bahadur Godbole. After Mr. Garud's historical aspect of the question, much to the general surprise Rao Sahib Harilal Desai opposed, the opposition being more or less categorical. Mr. Godbole who followed declared amidst general amusement that he was an old Government pensioner. He knew what the present difficulties of the Government pensioners were. He went into details regarding the phenomenal rise in prices after the war and the appalling hardships of the present struggle for a livelihood. The house listened to him with marked attention and with great sympathy. He described how hard it was for Government pensioners whose pensions did not exceed a couple of hundred rupees to make both ends meet now.

GOVT'S "MORAL OBLIGATION."

"It is a moral obligation on Government," said the Diwan Bahadur "see that their old servants get a livelihood to-day." Mr. Parekh told the extraordinary news that Government was not bound to provide until death for all their retired servants by making them additional grants to meet the higher prices! Mr. Paranjpye asked were Government going to be such cruel masters to their servants as not even to listen to the request for a Committee? A division was demanded on the resolution, and brought in many surprises. Mr. Seddon the head of Salt and Excise voted on the popular side. So did that faithful Government henchman Khan Bahadur Peer Buttash, but Rao Sahib Harilal Desai and Mr. Parekh voted against the Poor Pensioners. The result was that 16 voted for the appointment of a committee to consider the grievances of the pensioners and just one more member agreed with the Government in not having a committee. The division was 16 versus 17, by which the popular side lost by one vote, which caused considerable chagrin.

STATE MANAGEMENT OF LIQUOR SALE

It was now Mr. Kamat's turn to move that an experimental measure be undertaken by Government to try a system of State Management for the sale of country liquor, when Mr. Curtis rose to move that the resolution be postponed. We had been here for the last five days and we are not in a position to discuss a resolution of such importance. Mr. Kamat promptly opposed the motion for adjournment. He even doubted under which rule permission was granted to move the adjournment, because Rule No. 7 did not apply to the resolution. He held that an experimental measure of the kind he proposed would be an advantage to the incoming minister and it was peculiarly oppertune to enter upon it now, as the present administration would have time to begin upon it. If the resolution were postponed, perhaps neither he (the mover) nor Mr. Curtis would be in the new Council to discuss it. Mr. Enthoven supported the adjournment, purely on grounds of administrative difficulties, the hollowness of which was demonstrated by Mr.

(Continued in page 10.)

BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

(Continued from page 9.)

Paranjpye. Mr. Belvi was very scathing in his remark regarding Mr. Curtis' attitude. "It is our duty to sit here," he said, "even to-morrow and finish the business before us."

But the motion for adjournment was, of course, carried, as it was a Government move to avoid a discussion of the Excise Policy at this stage.

BRANDOL TALUKA SETTLEMENT.

Mr. Paranjpye then moved, in an eloquent, extremely well informed speech, that the new revenue settlement of the Erandol Taluka as recommended by the Settlement Officer, be not sanctioned. It was subjected to considerable interruptions from Mr. Curtis who was anxious for information as to what particular report Mr. Paranjpye was quoting from, the latter succeeded in indicating to the Council that since 1888 the incidence of the Land Revenue in the unfortunate Taluka had increased by a hundred and seventy-seven per cent., that agricultural indebtedness had been on the increase as the Government report pointed out and that the industries had considerably declined. "What industries pray?" asked Mr. Curtis. "May I have a list of them? I will take them down." "Certainly", said Mr. Paranjpye "Hand ginning have suffered, so have oil presses and the paper industry is practically gone". There were some arguments between Mr. Curtis and Mr. Paranjpye, regarding the reading of a certain paragraph in the Government report. Mr. Paranjpye read the first two lines, pointing out the agricultural indebtedness of Erandol. Mr. Curtis insisted in the next two lines being read, in which the clever civilian who drafted the report, had ended to add that there was general prosperity in the district.

Mr. Parekh cordially supported the move, but Mr. Curtis made a fighting speech against the resolution. He has, of course, volume of information about Khandesh, where he passed a good many years, as Collector of the District and he was a great pains to show that Khandesh had been continuously enjoying a period of enviable prosperity.

Mr. Paranjpye, in reply, wondered whether the Government attitude was, that until the agriculturist had reached the extreme indebtedness, he was never to be spared further taxation. Nine voted for the resolution fifteen against, and it was lost. Mr. Belvi's turn came next. He happened to be absent for a few minutes and lost his chance. Mr. Godbole had the same experience. Mr. Sethna's resolution regarding the necessity of showing beggars separately in the Census returns was passed Government having accepted it, Mr. Garud was absent for his turn and Mr. Kamat was asked to move his resolution, asking that depressed class children be provided free with school requisitions and admittance free in secondary schools.

Mr. Covernton remarked it was a question of funds, but depressed class children do not take advantage even of the present facilities offered.

At six in the evening, the Council found itself faced with the necessity of getting through six resolutions and the desire to make extremely brief speeches grew bigger. Mr. Kamat's resolution regarding the provision of school requisites was accepted with the addition of the convenient and harmless phrase "as far as possible" and Mr. Godbole then moved that when land was required for commercial companies for cultivation purposes it should be leased from landholders and not acquired outright.

The debate was a duel between the Dewan Bahadur and Mr. Purshotamdas, who spoke on behalf of the commercial interests. The resolution was withdrawn after an assurance from Government that the Land Acquisition Act would be resorted to only after persecution had failed.

LAW STUDENTS' GRIEVANCE.

Mr. Upasami then to a considerably depleted house unfolded a tale of woe regarding the difficulties of law students in paying the present high fees and proposed their reduction by half. Sir Ibrahim thought this was a question of principal and he could not accept the proposal. Let not the hands of the future Minister be tied down either as regards revenue or expenditure. Let them not also forget that the Law School fees are earmarked for its own needs. The resolution was withdrawn and Mr. Garud was granted leave to postpone his resolution regarding the revision of Khandesh Division and the Council adjourned to next day at 6-15. A six days' sitting will constitute a record.

PROCEEDINGS IN DETAIL.

(Associated Press.)

POONA, Aug. 6.

The Legislative Council reassembled at 11 o'clock to-day, Sir George Carmichael presiding when the discussion on the amendments to various clauses in the Village Panchayat Bill was continued. A number of amendment were debated upon and mostly rejected.

Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoollah then moved that the Bill be read for the third time. He claimed that the bill laid down a progressive standard of local self-government and hoped that every one would co-operate and contribute to it success. The Bill was then given third reading and passed into law.

The Council then proceeded to discuss resolutions on matters of general public interest.

The Hon. Mr. Belvi obtained permission to stand over his resolution recommending that steps, legislative or otherwise, be taken to prevent slaughter of agricultural and milch cattle beyond the prescribed minimum in Bombay Presidency, on the ground that certain information he had asked for had not yet been furnished.

NADIAD COLLECTIONS.

Mr. Parekh then moved that this Council recommends that Governor-in-Council be pleased to remit the collection from the Bania and Patidar inhabitants of Nadiad of the cost of additional police stationed at Nadiad between August 1919, and February 1920 and damages sustained by the B. B. & C. I. Railway Company by the removal of rails and cutting of telegraph wires on the night of the 11th April, 1919.

Mr. Parekh briefly traced the events that led up to this levy and touched upon the Rowlatt Act agitation and disturbance in the Gujerat. He said the Banias could not have known anything as to who were responsible for the crimes. He took objection to the Collector's letter to the Municipality giving a warning as to the consequences of the agitation. Was it right, asked Mr. Parekh, that because the inhabitants of Kaira were on a past occasion concerned with a passive resistance movement, that should be considered as one of the reasons for levying the charge? Was it right that the Home Rule agitation, perfectly constitutional in itself, should be regarded as a reason? Again, the Collector had stated that Mr. Gandhi and Messrs. Talati and Shah, two of Nadiad leaders, were Banias. Mr. Gandhi did not at all belong to Nadiad. It was not proper to saddle the whole community with the charge. Excepting perhaps one man convicted before the Special Tribunal, it had not been shown that any of the Nadiad people were concerned in the disturbance. It was just possible that people of Ahmedabad or any other place might have done the mischief near Nadiad. There could not have been any premeditation on the part of the Nadiad people and it was not proper that the whole village should be penalised. The people of Nadiad had no idea that the movement would lead to a disturbance. Even if Government thought that additional police was necessary there were no legitimate grounds in imposing it on the people of Nadiad.

Mr. Robertson, Inspector-General of Police, said he would place more fully before the Council the occurrences in Nadiad in April 1919. Mr. Parekh had mentioned only the derailment of the troop train. There were, however, other occurrences. On the morning of 9th April, a mob headed by a certain individual attempted to force the head master to close the school. Police interference was necessary there. The leader of the mob was later on arrested by the police and prosecuted before the District Magistrate, who convicted and not only fined him but also bound him over for being a member of an unlawful assembly. On the night of the same day a troop train was derailed about a mile and a half from Nadiad and only by the mercy of Providence it did not run down the embankment. Telegraph wires were cut and thirteen inhabitants of Nadiad were charged before the Special Tribunal, but only one was convicted. That was because witnesses went back on their original statements and the Tribunal had expressed the opinion that pressure was exercised on them and that the manner they behaved showed undoubtedly that they were tutored by people of legal knowledge. The authorities, he maintained, were right in the action they took. Some 200 infantry was stationed at Nadiad in the beginning and a substantial portion of it later on until the special police force was organised and sent there. The police force was located in July 1919, when the Government was satisfied that the agitation had died out. The measures were not only necessary but justified.

Mr. Harilal Desai said that although he had nothing to do with Nadiad the question was of far wider importance. The additional police was imposed on Nadiad not for preventive purposes, but as a punitive measure.

Sir George Carmichael said Mr. Parekh had fallen into two inconsistencies. Firstly, referring to the Collector's letter he had asked whether the preachings of Home Rulers, passive resistance campaign, etc. should be taken as a reason for weakening of Government authority. Those who knew the conditions in Kaira do know that much preaching did weaken the authority there. Then again Mr. Parekh had argued that no man in Nadiad had the least conception that Mr. Gandhi's movement would lead to trouble. That was surprising in view of the Collector's letter to the Municipality. Then again Mr. Parekh had referred to another letter written by the Collector to the Municipality conveying through them to the people the appreciation of their behaviour during and after the disturbances and used that as an argument that there was no need for additional police force. The plain object of that letter was, as the Collector himself explained to Government shortly after, to appeal to the people of Nadiad to make themselves useful and disassociate themselves from mischief and help the authorities in tracing the guilty. No advantage was taken of that opportunity and the Municipality merely made a perfunctory offer of Rs. 500 reward. There was no doubt that the crime of railway derailment was initiated in Nadiad itself. It was not a punitive measure as Mr. Harilal Desai had described the imposition of additional police. It was no use locking at the stable after the horse had bolted and the measure was clearly necessary. Nadiad was situated between Ahmedabad and Bombay and it would have been very unwise on Government's part not to have taken precautions until they were certain there was not going to be any more trouble. In the circumstances of the case Government was justified in taking additional precaution.

Mr. Parekh, in reply, argued that the proper thing for Government to have done was not to take the course they took. The place was not in a disturbed state and what was more the people of Nadiad did not do anything.

The resolution was put to the vote and lost.

The Council then adjourned for lunch.

When the Council reassembled after lunch Dewan Bahadur Godbole asked permission to postpone till the next sessions the consideration of his resolution recommending that a legislation should be adopted in this Presidency towards checking excessive subdivision of agricultural lands that is taking place.

The permission was granted.

RENT ACT AND LANDLORDS.

Mr. Sethna next moved the resolution recommending to the Governor-in-Council the desirability of either amending the Bombay Rent Acts in the light of experience gained by working of the Acts so far or in the alternative of appointing a committee to recommend to Government what amendment should be made in these Acts.

Mr. Sethna said he was in accord with the amendments to the Rent Act proposed by Government which had been referred to the Committee, but some other amendments were also necessary and more so as the Acts were likely to continue for a longer period than originally anticipated. He wanted to look at the question from the landlords' point of view. The grievances of the landlords ought to be looked into and removed. In view of the changed circumstances it stood to reason that the percentage of increase allowed to the landlord should be reconsidered. One serious grievance which the landlords had, was in reference to the profiteering indulged in by their monthly tenants. They sublet premises at very much higher rent than what they were paying to the landlord.

Mr. Sethna referred to the recent High Court decision under the Rent Act and, after pointing out how unfavourable it was to the landlord, asked that it ought to be provided that if in the leases executed after the passing of the Act the tenant does not pay the stipulated rent, but only the standard rent then it should amount to forfeiture of the lease. The speaker also objected to the rent farmer when he had no agreement for any fixed period claiming protection under this Act. The landlords to save expenses now wanted to collect rents themselves, but if the rent farmers choose to be obstructive they could and did deprive the landlords of the middlemen's profit. These were some of the defects which required to be looked into.

Mr. Sethna concluded by saying that his resolution did not commit the Council in any way, but left it to Government themselves or to a Committee they might appoint to go into the matter and make recommendations. He was not holding a brief for the landlord and was out and out in favour of the Rent Act when it was passed and was still of the same opinion. But the defects he had called attention to required remedy.

Mr. Curtis said the two amendments to the Act were already before the Council. He would agree to appoint a Committee as suggested in the resolution and they could examine the question. Mr. Curtis suggested to the mover to send a memorandum containing the points he wanted to be considered.

The resolution was accordingly agreed to.

IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

Mr. C. V. Mehta moved that this Council recommends to His Excellency the Governor in Council that the transfer of the Bombay Improvement Trust to the Bombay Municipal Corporation be completed without delay.

Mr. Mehta said there was considerable feeling in the matter in the Bombay Corporation. As he understood that the Government were disposed to accept it he would merely move the resolution. Mr. Curtis drew the mover's attention to the Governor's speech the other day and said the transfer would probably take place in March.

The resolution was carried.

Mr. Upasani's resolution recommending that the appointment of Mamlatdars posts be made by direct recruitment from graduates and not from members of the subordinate revenue service was next debated upon and lost.

REVISION OF PRE-WAR PENSIONS.

Mr. Garud moved that this Council recommends to the Governor in Council that a Committee be appointed to consider the question of revision of pre-war pensions of retired members of the provincial and subordinate services.

Mr. Paranjpye supporting the resolution said that after squeezing them dry, it was a heartless thing to allow the pensioner to starve. He did not think the Government was cruel enough as to illtreat their old servants.

Mr. Harilal Desai suggested that the pensioners could get plenty of work to do to supplement their income. It was well known that Government servants who retired after active life and did not do anything died of inactivity. He was strongly opposed to the resolution.

Dewan Bahadur Godbole as an old pensioner supported the resolution, while Mr. Parekh opposed it.

Mr. C. V. Mehta said the resolution was a modest one. It only asked for the consideration of the question and the appointment of a Committee.

Sir George Carmichael pointed out the amount now paid from the general revenue for pensions was about Rs. 46 lakhs per annum. It was true that the lot of small pensioners was hard, but they could not differentiate them from others. Government had received numerous applications asking for increase in pensions and of late this had started coming in from Associations. The Government had considered their applications and come to the conclusion that no action could be taken for two reasons. Firstly, when a pensioner retired, he was still a free man and very often found some employment and secondly the increase would involve a very heavy charge on the financial resources. Before holding out any hope to the pensioners, they must concentrate to provide adequate pay for the staff doing work now. Until that had been dealt with it was quite impossible to consider the question of increase. The appointment of the proposed committee would hold out hopes to the pensioners and they should do nothing to raise such hopes.

Mr. Garud having replied, the Council divided on the resolution 16 voting for and 17 against. The resolution was accordingly rejected.

STATE CONTROL OF LIQUOR.

The next resolution to engage the attention of the Council stood in the name of Mr. Kamat and was to the following effect:—

This Council in the interests of temperance reform recommends that the Government may be pleased (a) to try as an experimental measure in a suitable area preferably in the Bombay city the system of state management for sale of country liquor; (b) to constitute a Board of Liquor Control composed of officials and non-officials in the selected area; (c) control sale price of liquor and; (d) to improve internal arrangements in public houses by providing on the premises counter attractions such as new alcoholic refreshments.

Mr. Curtis moved that the consideration of this resolution be adjourned. He said after five days strenuous labour the Council was wearied and had plenty of work to get through. The discussion of the resolution would at least take two hours. He further urged that the Excise would be a transferred subject and the discussion to-day would be a sheer waste of time.

Mr. Kamat said that there was no justification for their adopting a standstill policy because a new Government was shortly coming. He only asked for an experiment.

Mr. Paranjpye opposed the motion for an adjournment.

Mr. Belvi said it was not a valid argument to say that they were tired. The subject was of absorbing interest and if necessary they should prolong the sitting.

Mr. Curtis in reply said that if Mr. Belvi's proposition was accepted, that however vague a resolution, they should go on sitting, he trembled to think what would happen in the new Council composed of 113 members. Mr. Paranjpye and Mr. Kamat could not have it both ways. Sometimes they said the matters should be left over for the new Council and that the minister's hands should not be tied. They now argued the other way. The motion for the adjournment was carried.

BEGGARS AND CENSUS RETURNS.

Mr. Sethna next moved a resolution recommending to the Governor in Council to suggest to the Government of India that in the next census returns in the table known as Occupation or Means of Living (unproductive), beggars should be shown separately and not be included as at present under the heading, Beggars, prostitutes, receivers of stolen goods and cattle poisoners. Mr. Sethna explained that his reason for the resolution was that if the exact number of beggars was given in the census returns, the same will considerably help the Government and local bodies in any steps they might take for providing asylums etc., and ameliorating the lot of these unfortunates as the general public and particularly that of the Bombay city were of late taking keen interest in the subject of relief to beggars. It was extremely necessary to know what would be the exact number of people that would have to be dealt with, should any steps be taken. Further, it would be a great help to the new Council to whom the action on the non-official committee report on the beggar problem is probably left, if in the census returns of 1921, beggars were classed separately and the exact number was given.

Sir Ibrahim Rahimtulla on behalf of the Government accepted the resolution and undertook to forward the suggestion to the Government of India. The Council passed the resolution.

FREE EDUCATION FOR DEPRESSED CLASSES.

Mr. Kamat moved a resolution recommending to the Governor in Council that the Government may be pleased to direct (a) that all pupils belonging to the depressed classes studying in the Local Board primary schools up to the vernacular fourth standard be supplied free with school books, slates and pencils and ((b) that all pupils belonging to the depressed classes studying in secondary schools or colleges whether Government or aided be exempted from fees.

Mr. Covernton said the resolution was not so harmless and meritorious as it appeared. With regard to the first part of it, the Government were already doing a good deal in the way of supplying books etc., to the depressed classes and to extend the concession further was mainly a question of funds. As regards the second part there were some difficulties. The classes were mostly poor and it was no good giving a poor student an opportunity of going to school if he could not stay there and take advantage of the concessions given. There were also other classes besides the so-called depressed classes, namely the criminal tribes and aboriginals who were equally entitled to assistance. There were already provision for great many scholarships, but they were going a begging for want of candidates of the classes for whom they were intended. Lastly, the speaker pointed out that Government had recently issued a communication enunciating the policy that so far as primary education was concerned any boy who was without the means of obtaining education should be exempted from fees.

Sir Ibrahim Rahimtulla said that while the Government were in complete sympathy with assisting the backward classes in education, they could only deal at present with the budget provisions during the current year. So far as the first part of resolution was concerned, Government would have no objection to accept it if the mover agreed to the addition of the words "as far as funds permit" at the end of it and to drop the second part of the resolution altogether.

Mr. Kamat agreed to the proposal and the resolution as amended was passed.

MOTION FOR REDUCTION OF LAW SCHOOL FEES DROPPED.

Two resolutions one from Dewan Bahadur Godbole recommending that when land has to be acquired for commercial companies in future for cultivation purposes, it should as far as practicable be leased from landholders and not acquired outright and another from Mr. Upasani recommending that the fees at present charged to the students of the Bombay law schools be reduced by one half were discussed and withdrawn.

A number of other resolutions were postponed to the next sessions, while some fell through owing to the absence of the members concerned. There are yet five resolutions on the agenda to be disposed of in addition to the Tobacco Bill. His Excellency the Governor, who was throughout absent from the Council to-day, would mostly make a statement about it at to-morrow's sitting.

"THE GAZETTE OF INDIA."

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, Aug. 6.

Army Department.—Col. G. L. H. Saunders, Supply and Transport Corps and Lt. Col. R. E. Travers retire from service.

LATEST CABLES.

GRAVE POLISH SITUATION.

POSSIBLE FRICTION BETWEEN ALLIES AND RUSSIA.

(Reuter's Special Service.)

LONDON, Aug. 5.
Recd. 2-15 a.m., Aug. 7.

With the Bolsheviks only thirty miles from the forts of Warsaw, the Polish situation becomes most acute. The "Daily Chronicle" goes so far as to describe the issue as one of peace or war between the Allies and Russia, but the "Daily News" learns that Warsaw is not yet in a serious danger, although other quarters expect its capture on Monday, while Berlin reports speak of the civilian population as already fleeing. Hitherto there is no indication of the exact nature of Britain's assistance to Poland, but it is suggested that in view of the fact that the larger Russian towns are suffering from a shortage of necessities, the best means of bringing the Bolsheviks to reason would be the enforcement of a stringent blockade. Meanwhile events are developing rapidly.

Reuter's Paris correspondent says that in view of the Polish situation, Allied Ambassadors have been hurriedly summoned from their vacations and the Council will to-day consider the reply to the German request for permission to use troops for defensive purposes in the Allenstein plebiscite territory. It is pointed out that the request is significant in view of the fact that Allenstein is within striking distance of Danzig and the Polish corridor.

PROMISE OF BRITISH ASSISTANCE.

While it appears that the British Note gives the Soviet to understand that the Allies will help Poland unless the Bolshevist invasion ceases. The for that British assistance will take is at present as has been said unknown. According to the "Matin" London and Paris Cabinets have discussed the question of sending troops to Poland, but it is doubtful whether Britain will undertake to send military aid. M. Paderewski declares that Poland has been abandoned by all except France and says that Mr. Lloyd George at Spa gave the Poles a written assurance that Britain would employ all her strength to safeguard the existence of Poland within the frontiers fixed. The "Petit Parisien" on the other hand declares that Britain has completely dissipated all uncertainty and will not hesitate to consider the steps the situation demands.

BRITISH NOTE TO RUSSIA.

"CONFERENCE MAY HAVE TO BE DROPPED."

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Aug. 5.
Recd. 1-15 a.m., Aug. 7.

Reuter learns that the British Note to Russia after expressing surprise and regret at the non-receipt of the reply to the British message of July 29th, intimated that if the conditions laid down by the London Conference continued to be ignored that must lead to the abandonment of the Conference. The Note added that after a prolonged talk with Mr. Lloyd George and Mr. Bonar Law, the Russian representatives in London were in a position to make this clear to their chiefs.

"The Times" learns on excellent authority that the Soviet Government before the Polish offensive opened concluded a secret treaty with Germany whereby Russia should be permitted to appropriate all Poland's arms, stores and foodstuffs and after the conquest of Poland, Russia should be allowed to send Commissioners to Poland to control all Polish exports. Russia would then completely evacuate Poland in favour of Germany which would hold Poland as a guarantee against Russia's future credits in return for German goods and labour.

CONFIDENCE IN MR. MONTAGU

WIRE TO PREMIER.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 6.

The following cable was sent to Mr. Lloyd George under the signatures of Raja Peary Mohun Mukerjee, the Maharaja of Cossimbazar, Maharaja Tagore, Maharaja Natore, Maharaja Krishnagor, Raja Naldanga, Raja Dighapatiya, Mr. Surendranath Bannerjee, Mr. Ambica Charan Mazumdar, Sir P. C. Roy, Mr. Ananda Chandra Roy, Rai Baikuntha Nath Sen, Sir Ashutosh Chaudhuri, Sir Nilratan Sircar, Sir Benode Chunder Mitter, Principal Maitra, Mr. Debendra Chandra Ghose, Mr. Radha Charan Pal, Mr. Sarat Chunder Chakerbutty, Mr. Surendranath Rai, Mr. P. C. Mitter Captain Bannerjee, Mr. J. Chaudhuri, Mr. Satyananda Bose, Mr. D. C. Ghose, the Nawab of Dacca and Mr. Krishna Kumar Mitter:—

"We, the undersigned, have learnt with concern and regret of a movement said to have been inaugurated by some members of the House of Commons demanding the resignation of Mr. Montagu. We record our emphatic protest against this movement and express our confidence in Mr. Montagu, whom we regard as a great Secretary of State and a true benefactor of the people of India."

HEAVY RAIN IN CALCUTTA.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 6.

It is raining hard from yesterday night. There was a record heavy shower at noon to-day lasting several hours, inundating all the streets in Calcutta, which in some places are waist deep. All tanks in the public squares are flooded. The tram service stopped for the day. In the afternoon there was cessation for sometime and it began to drizzle again.

THE IRISH PROBLEM.

DISCUSSION BY MINISTERS.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Aug. 5.
Recd. [illegible] a.m., Aug. 7.

The meeting of Mr. Lloyd George with the Irish professional and trading men assumed a high importance to-night for on the resumption of the discussion the Prime Minister was accompanied by Messrs. Bonar Law and Churchill and Sir Hamar Greenwood, Mr. Long, Mr. Chamberlain and the leading members of the staff of the Irish Office. A prolonged conversation ensued in which all Ministers participated. A report of the proceedings will be issued later.

EXTENSION OF CURFEW ORDER.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Aug. 5.
Recd. 1-15 a.m., Aug. 7.

The Curfew order which has hitherto been enforced in Cork City only, has been extended to various parts of the county and to Tipperary.

THE PUNJAB SENTENCES.

QUESTION IN PARLIAMENT.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Aug. 4.
Recd. 1-15 a.m., Aug. 7.

Replying in the Commons to Mr. Rupert Gwynne, Mr. Montagu read a telegram from the Viceroy dated August 2nd giving figures relating to the convictions and sentences in connection with the disorders in the Punjab last year.

Mr. Gwynne asked if those who were released under the terms of the Amnesty were free straightway to start a fresh movement. No answer was returned.

TURKISH TREATY SIGNED ON AUG. 6?

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Aug. 4.
Recd. 1-15 a.m., Aug. 7.

Paris.—The signing of the Turkish Treaty has been postponed and it is now expected to take place on the 6th instant.

CASUALTIES IN MESPOT.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Aug. 4.
Recd. 1-15 a.m., Aug. 7.

The War Office announces that the British troops attacked by Arabs near Hilla on July 28th belonged to the Second Manchesters and Royal Field Artillery. The casualties were:—British—Twelve killed; 26 wounded and 207 missing and Indian—Eight killed; 34 wounded and 81 missing.

BOLSHEVIK ATTACKS REPULSED.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Aug. 5.
Recd. 1-15 a.m., Aug. 7.

Warsaw Aug. 3.—A communique says:—All heavy Bolshevik attacks on both flanks and in Narev and Sereth sectors have been repulsed and our action in the direction of Brody is developing.

CABLE ITEM.

The Prince of Wales has left Brisbane for Sydney amid scenes of fervent enthusiasm.

NEW TURN IN IRISH PROBLEM.

DOMINION HOME RULE PROPOSED BY IRISH BUSINESSMEN.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Aug. 4.
Recd. 1 p.m., Aug. 6.

A new turn has been given to the Irish problem by the reception by Mr. Lloyd George at Downing Street of the deputation of Irish professional and trading men who submitted resolutions adopted by an influential Cork Conference representing the Unionists and the Nationalists. The resolutions urged Dominion Home Rule in Ireland with safeguards for Ulster. A Cabinet meeting followed the Conference, which is expected to be resumed at Downing Street to-night. Considerable importance is attached in Ireland to the discussions.

CATHOLIC DEMAND FROM MALTA.

GOVERNMENT REFUSAL.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Aug. 4.
Recd. 1-30 p.m., Aug. 6.

Replying to a query by Mr. Inskip with reference to the demand from Malta for the recognition of the Roman Catholic religion as the religion of Malta Col. Amery declared that the Government did not intend to vary the provision in the draft constitution giving full religious freedom.

COUNTY CRICKET.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Aug. 4.
Recd. 1-30 p.m., Aug. 6.

Notts beat Surrey by three wickets.

AHMEDABAD LETTER.

KHILAFAT DAY.

BLEAK OBSERVANCE.

(From our own Correspondent.)

AHMEDABAD, Aug. 4.

Sunday the first of August was a universal day of mourning. All business came to a standstill. The mills stopped working and the hotels which otherwise carried on a brisk trade closed their doors against customers. Though the private carriages were in evidence one hardly met with a hired tonga or two all the day long. In spite of rains that began drizzling since early morn, crowds were passing along the public thoroughfares especially in direction of Muhammadan holy places. A gloom had come to settle over the city and the Muhammadans especially looked downcast and dejected. Though the police authorities had made complete arrangement by stationing armed police reserve forces at the principal chowkeys, nothing untoward happened.

THE FATEFUL NEWS.

Little did people think that more grief would be added to the already heavy weight by the announcement of Lokmanya Tilak's death. Rumours had previously circulated about the sorrowful death and a 'hartal' had been ordered in some parts of the city dictated by a strong desire to do honour to the memory of so great a patriot. But all fears were set at rest by more hopeful news and people never thought that the catastrophe would be so sudden.

However the fateful news flashed through the wires and staggered many a heart as it passed on from lip to lip. All could realise what a great national calamity it meant especially in the present circumstances when the sea is stormy and the vessel requires the greatest help from a mistserly pilot.

The people then were pouring in regular streams towards the Jumma Musjid when the Khilafat meeting was announced at 3-30 p.m. for the day. So great was the rush, that all the nooks and corners were completely filled. People had even taken to the second and third stories otherwise remaining unused to get a better view of the leaders. Some 20,000 people assembled forgetting castes and creeds. The leaders, as they dropped in one by one, were vociferously acclaimed with cries of Allah-ho-Agbar. The proceedings began exactly at 3-30 p.m. under the presidentship of Syed Ahmed Alan of Khanpur. Mr. Munshi of the match factory in the beginning made special references to the irreparable loss which the country had just then suffered in the death of Lokmanya Tilak and the assembly was asked to pay its mark of respect by remaining standing for a few moments. Syed Ahmed Alan then asked Dr. Galaluddin to read the presidential speech on his behalf. The Khilafat problem was treated at length and the full history of the Khalifs was given from the very beginning. It was clearly explained what position the Khalif occupied in the Islami world and how vitally important it was to maintain his dignity in fact. No Muhammadan would fight a Muhammadan in alliance of non-Muhammadan unless and until he was assured that the fight would not harm the Khilafat in the smallest details. It was promises of this type from the mouths of the British ministers that made Muhammadans take an enthusiastic part in successfully waging out the world war.

Dr. Jallaludin Kadir then moved the first resolution of he day about non-co-operation. Dr. Jallaluddin Kadir being a doctor preferred medical phraseology to anything else. The Islam, he said, has come to trouble and all homely medicines that can be thought of had ween tried. Memorials were sent, protest meetings held and deputations visited the authorities but all to no avail. So they had to call in eminent Vaidyas and Hakins and Doctors. Vaidya Mahatma Gandhi, Hakims Shaukat Ali and Muhammad Ali and Dr. Kitchelew have prescribed non-co-operation as the sole remedy in the diseased state. The community can now remove the disease only by this remedy and if once allowed to take roots it will be almost difficult to get it away. He referred to the promises that led the Muhammadans to fight in the British cause and explained how they were broken. It was the Indian Army that practically defetted the Turkish forces in the Near East and it can naturally be expected that their religious susceptibilities should be given all the respect necessary. Many others followed and supported the resolution and a Muhammadan won the applause of the assembly by reciting a song on non-co-operation. Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel who supported the resolution on behalf if the Hindus acquitted himself quite nicely. He said he was there to assure the Muhammadan brothers that the Hindus would never fail them in their catastrophe. They would support them in each and every step but it was the Muhammadans of whom the sacrifice was first expected. All the remedies, he said, suggested in the history if the world have been thought of and rejected in favour of Non-Cooperttion: That of the war and strife is impracticable, moreover its evils are too evident in Europe for any sare person to rush along with it. Non-Cooperation was the only remedy that is sure to win success if periste in. The time was of action and not of words. One cannot of serve two masters at a time. He can either serve God or please the Government. Gandhiji is the most revered amidst the Hindus and Muhamamtdans and the remedy comes out as his suggestion. There are others who have found fault with it but who have not been able to suggest any alternative. Finally he appealed to the Muhammadans to act with perfect self-restraint and not to mar the activity by any hasty deed and word.

Mr. Malvankar who further supported referred to the Punjab wrongs. He said the history of the British Administration is a history of broken promises and so it was no wonder that their faith in this so-called British justice wts shaken.

The meeting further authorised the president to communicate the resolution to the Viceroy.

The meeting further supported referred to Allah-ho-Akbar.

CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR SATURDAY, THE 7TH OF AUGUST, 1920.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE MARTEN.

In the Division Court No. 40.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL

LONG CAUSES.

1032-17—Motichand and D, Surajmal Keshrimal a firm v Kaniram Kissonlal a firm, Edgelow G W and Co, Part heard.

623-20—Mehta L and Co, Madhaodas Goculdas v Bai Aimai widow and ors, Rustomji and G, Craigie B and C, Part heard, 2-7-20.

845-19—Mantri and Co (for a pauper)—Alphonso Pinto v Messrs Garlick & Co, Edg G W and Co.

1399-19—Smetham B and Co, Rahimbhai Mooloobhai v Haji Ahmed Umer and Son a firm, Jamsedji R and D, For postponement.

1400-19—Smetham B and Co, Rahimbhai Mooloobhai v Haji Ahmed Umer and Son a firm and anr, Jamsedji R and D, For postponement.

1401-19—Smetham B and Co, Rahimbhai Mooloobhai v Haji Ahmed Umer and Son a firm, Jamsedji R and D, For postponement.

992-20—Patell and Eze, Jehangir Rustomji Patel v Sirdar Haji Badloo Subrate, Rustomji and Gin.

1225-19—Manch and N, Baliji Bapooji a firm and anr v Vithal Bapooji Pereira and ors, Daph F and D.

299-20—Daplitary F and D, Sakarchand Talakchand and Sons a firm v Fulchand Javerchand and anr, Purnanand and Clubwalla, N C Dalal.

182-19—Edg G W and Co, Chunilal Vijbhukhandas v Hiralal Lalubhai, Mans H M and Co, Part heard 29-7-20.

125-19—Little and Co, Bejnath Ramchandra v Kilachand alias Kellabhoy Virchand and anr, Hiralal Th and Co, Pandia and Co.

644-19—Edg G W and Co, Currimbhoy and Co Ltd v Virchand Dalcharam a firm, Hiralal Th and Co.

336-20—Chitnis M and K, Rattansey Dossa v Keshavji Ramdas a firm, Shroff and Vachha.

3663-19—Bhai K and G, Kassam Devji v Mahomed Hussein Esoofalli and anr, Ragh N and Co.

1712-18—Ard H D and Co, Aspandiar Goodarzi Meherban v Khodabux Goodrazee Meherban and ors, Mulla and M.

1128-19—Bhai K and G, Sankalchand Maganlal v Maganlal Dallabhbhai Desai, Daphtary F and D.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE PRATT

In the Division Court No. 46.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL

COMMERCIAL CAUSES

1488-19—Merwanji K and Co, Thakoredas Fatechand a firm v Lowji Hemraj a firm, Sham M and H, Part heard.

1773-19—Tyabjee D and Co, Karsondas Ranchordas a firm v Jethabhai Cullianji a firm and anr, Ardeshir H D and Co.

LONG CAUSES.

720-20—Mans H M and Co, Assaram Narsoo v Tricumji Jivandas a firm, Kanga and S.

COMMERCIAL CAUSES

942-19—Hiralal Th and Co, Godrhandas Ishwardas v Jeebhai Kevaldas, Amin and Desai.

1599-19—Amin and Desai, Himatlal Dayabhai a firm v Ramlal Charandas a firm, Mulji and Th.

1169-19—Payne and Co, Nagindas Lallubhoy a firm v Gopaldas Ranchordas, Mulji and Tha.

832-19—Merwanji K and Co, Chunilal Chaganlal a firm v Nandlal Brijvallabhdas a firm.

1688-19—Matubhai J and M, Sha Keshavdas Harjiwandas v Alibhai Chagla and Co a firm, Captain and V.

1968-19—Matubhai J and M, Sha Keshavdas Harjiwandas v Alibhai Chagla and Co a firm, Captain and V.

LONG CAUSE

1990-18—Surveyor and Co, The Umon Lubricating Oil Co Ltd a firm v Chimanlal Harjiwandas and Co a firm, Unwalla P and P.

COMMERCIAL CAUSES

93-19—Sham M and H, K Bhaichandbhai and Co a firm v Madhavdas Liladhar a firm, Ard H D and Co.

1638-19—Hiralal Th and Co, Manilal Vadilal a firm v Shantilal Bholabhai a firm, Mulla and M.

1732-19—Sham M and H, Jamnadas Harakhji and Co a firm v Nagindas Vijbhukandas a firm, Edg G W and Co.

385-19—Khandvalla and Co, Ganeshdas Laxminarayen a firm v Jhaverchand Thakersey a firm, Soonderdas and Co.

3561-19—Wadia G and Co, Inderlal Kanyalal a firm v Pragji Lilladhar a firm, Edg G W and Co.

1203-19—Ragh N and Co, Badrinath Sitaram a firm v Shantilal Bholabhai a firm, Motichand and D.

1446-19—Ragh N and Co, Haji Abdulla Haji Tejeb v Mathuradas Bhawan and Co a firm, Dharamsi and Co.

RAIDING GANG AT KHYBER.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 6.

The "Englishman" writes:—

On Monday night intimation reached the troops in Khyber that a raiding gang of unfriendly Zakha Khel Afridis had driven away a herd of 300 sheep and goats belonging to Khan Bahadur Malik Mir Akbar Khan, a Shinwari Government meat-contractor, from the sheepfold near Landi Kotal. An immediate warning was issued to he outposts not to fire on the armed parties of Shinwards who were collected to pursue the raiders. About 500 Shinwaris mustered and were assisted by a company of the political Khyber levy under a Subedar Major. The party overtook the raiders after a short pursuit and exchanged shots for an hour. Three of the raiders were wounded. The raiders at last left the sheep and made good their escape towards the Bazaar Valley.

THE COTTON MARKET.

A SURVEY.

(From a Correspondent.)

The general tone of the cotton market during this week was easy. The American market which had gone up during the last week saw a decline this week. This is nothing unexpected as the foreign markets had risen very high and such a reaction is natural. The condition of the American crop has been affecting the foreign markets. The condition of the American crop does not seem to have been properly gauged. There are various reports, sometimes mutually conflicting, and the conclusion which one draws with a fair amount of certainty is that the crop which started with a very bad promised has considerably improved owing to improved weather conditions but not so much as was expected when the favourable weather set in. The foreign markets rose when there were complaints of Ballweevil in several cotton-growing districts of America, but again fell when the conditions had improved. But a great deal of uncertainty prevails as to the improvement in the American crop conditions and the conflicting private opinions prevent any reliable conclusion from being reached. On the whole it can be said that the bearish influences pre-dominates and there is a tendency to put faith in every report of a bearish nature. The Egyption Cotton crop is in a good condition, and it has been so till now. Its effect is seen in the fall in prices of Egyptian cotton manufactured goods. The very good crop is sometimes proving a curse instead of a blessing to the cotton grower and merchant, as it has been the case in India this season. In India here has been a fairly good rainfall over the cotton growing areas and the crop this year is expected to be a good one, though it may not be such a good one as last years. The area over which cotton is grown this year is slightly less than last year and if the present low prices continue sufficiently long may become still smaller, which will be a matter for regret But these low prices may not continue long enough, though the present prices may go down even lower in the near future. In considering these things it must not be forgotten that the world will require the amount of cotton which it has been consuming. There is even hope that it may require more. It is only owing to the abnormal conditions that such a fall in prices has occurred. The financial and industrial crisis in Japan which followed the close of the war and the beginning of the normal times, the political and other troubles in Central Europe, Russia and Turkey have temporarily suspended the demand. But such abnormal conditions cannot be expected to be present always even now there is not much stock of cotton manufacured goods in India and China and the demand for goods may set up briskly at any time. In India itself the margin between the price of manufactured cotton goods and raw cotton is very great. Such a thing is unnatural and must come to an end sooner or later. Either the price of goods may fall, an eventuality of which there is not much hope or the price of cotton may go up, which is possible but not in the near future. In this conection it is interesting to note that the British Government have decided to help the cotton growing industry. The last mails "Manchester Guardian" gives the information thus "It will gratify all interested in the cotton industry that the Government have decided to propose to Parliament a grant £50,000 a year for the next five years to enable the Empire Cotton Growing Committee to carry on its projects." But in the immediate future here is not much hope of the cotton market becoming strong again. Everything must be left to time and the arrival of normal conditions.

During this week the American markets had considerable fluctuations on weather reports and political news, resulting in a decline of over 700 points in near and distant positions. The Liverpool market as usual followed the American market. Private cables from America state that the bears are making efforts to depress prices in order to buy in new markets. The rates in America are comparatively high and any improvement in weather may cause a drop in prices.

FOREIGN.

Our market which was not affected when the foreign markets went up last week, was completely demoralised by the depressing foreign news and the prices have declined considerably. There are about 15 lakhs of bales in Bombay and about four lakhs of bales in up-country, and this heavy stock is one of the main bearish factors. The absence of the Japanese shippers is aggravating the decline. The only buyers are a few mills and a few of the European shippers. These too buy only sparingly in anticipation of a further fall in prices. Taking these facts into consideration one can see that the ready market is in a very bad condition. Large numbers of sellers are ready to get rid of their ready stock at whatever prices obtainable in the market. As I have stated before endeavours are being made to sustain prices by fixing minimum rates and stopping all fresh consignments to Bombay. But these efforts will be of little avail if the sellers cannot show a united front. There is very little chance of their success, as there are a large number of sellers who are ready to dispose of their stock at whatever price. Further the local jobbers are selling forward cotton speculatively i.e., without any cotton on hand, thus depressing the market. As they have till now been successful, they are in a strong position. The local market during the early part of the week ruled a bit steady owing to covering by short sales, but again it began to decline. The rate of F. G. M. G. Broach ruled between Rs. 432 on the 28th, and Rs. 414 on the 30th thus giving an average of Rs. 414 on the 30th thus giving an average of Rs. 423 as against Rs. 434 of last week and Rs. 439 of the week previous. This continued decline is a gloomy feature and me can see some real improvement only when the situation changes and when Russia and Central Europe have got better conditions and Japan again comes into this market as a serious buyers. The total arrivals into Bombay from the first of Sept. 1919 amount to over 32 17 000 bales as against 33 50,000 bales during the time last year and there are still about four lakhs of Bales to come into Bombay. The Stock in Bombay itself is over 13 lakhs of bales. This is one of the chief beanish factors and the factors and the prices are going down.

The latest quotations foreforward dealings are as follow:—

The approximate ready quotations for the various kinds of cotton are:—

Sind American Rs. 390/450.
Broach Rs. 250/350.
Berar Rs. 280/340.
Moglai Rs. 200/270.
Bengal Rs. 180/220.
Khandesh Rs. 170/200.

PIECEGOODS MARKET.

The piecegoods market has not improved much. There is no great wholesale demand. The offtake is poor. But the demand for local made piecegoods continues on a fairly good scale at the rate of Rs. 2 per.

AFRIDI RECALCITRANTS.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 6.

Negotiations are being made by the Zakha Khel, the only recalcitrant Afridi tribe who have not yet paid their fine or surrendered Government rifles taken from troops in the Afghan trouble and Waziristan evaiuation. It is hoped, however, that a speedy settlement will be made and if Kabul intrigues are stopped, all should be quiet in Khyber.

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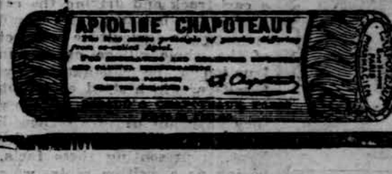

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"THEY ASKED FOR TOO LITTLE."

SIR P. ARUNACHALAN ON CEYLON REFORMS.

(From our own Correspondent.)

COLOMBO, Aug. 6.

The Government with the approval of the Secretary of State for the Colonies has decided to establish a statistical department for Ceylon. A Committee of four has already been constituted to consider and report upon lines on which the work of the new department should be commenced.

Sir P. Arunachalan leader of the Congress deputation to Lord Milner returned yesterday by the Narkanda. Interviewed by a Press representative he expressed reluctance to pronounce any verdict on the reforms until he had studied the scheme. However, he thought they made a great mistake in asking too little "If we had gone with the demand for unqualified Home Rule and plumped for it without reservations. I believe we should have obtained at least as much as we actually asked, but we made a mistake of limiting our demands to what we actually expected our minimum and we lost a great opportunity. Personnally I was disposed to take this course but the Moderates in our deputation thought we should not ask too much and so in their anxiety to conciliate the authorities they gave in about the Governor's veto and other qualifications and pitched our note on too low a key. We went and burdened our outline with so many safeguards and checks which showed that we distrusted ourselves and that may have produced distrust in officials.

ALLEGED ATTEMPT AT MURDER.

A STUDENT ACQUITTED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Aug. 6.

At the High Court Sessions Justice Krishnan and a special jury heard a case in which C. M. Mani, a senior student of the Royapuram Medical School stood charged with the offence of an attempt to murder. It was alleged against the accused that on the 29th February last, he attempted to murder a fellow medical student by name Idichandi by miying arsenic in his food. The offence was alleged to have been committed in the hostel attached to the Royapuram Medical School. The prosecution case was that the accused wanted Idichandi to marry his sister and as Idichandi would not do this an attempt was made to poison him. The accused pleaded not guilty. The jury returned a verdict of "Not Guilty" and His Lordship agreeing with the verdict acquitted the accused.

FOREST POLICY AND LANDLORDS' WOES.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The Landlords of Malvalli village in Kumta Taluk are undergoing a lot of trouble on account of the high-handedness of the Forest Dept. The F. D. Officers not only do not help agriculture but try to arrange in every way for the deterioration of what poor cultivation now exists.

At present, although there is a separate road to convey timber and other Forest product from Forest, they have encroached on our cultivated lands ricefields, etc., adjoining the Aghanashini river to evade expenses on Government regarding the repairs which the said Forest Road stands in need. This, their encroachment on our rice fields, etc., i.e., unauthorised by constructing a way like a cart-track and driving the cars loaded with timber by that way have resulted in utterly spoiling the agriculture prospects of the lands of the whole village on account of the destruction of the embankment by the side of the River which stood as a protective obstruction to the high floods of the river and thus they have put us to a serious loss.

When a complaint was made to the Forest Dept., representing these facts, instead of giving us a written reply, we are threatened if we do not allow the cart-tracks to pass through our lands ,the same shall be acquired. I can't make out why the F. D. should devastate the whole village to save a little expense to the repairs of the existing Forest Dept. Road from time immemorial.

It is a policy of Government to encourage cultivation and agriculture and the actual state is like the above. We tried for redress, but we find every-where a threat of acquisition of the lands if we don't remain quiet I can't make out what it all means.—Yours, etc.

S. G. HARITE.

Kumta, July 21.

DADAR AMBULANCE DIVISION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I had to remove a friend to the Hospital from Dadar, who was dangerously ill, and the Doctor had advised me, to take the aid of the Ambulance Brigade, knowing that there is an Ambulance Division at Dadar. I went in search of it but could not find it My friends were bound to be as ignorant as myself about the existence of the Ambulance, office. I searched the whole of Dadar, for the office, but my troubles were in vain. I was afterwards given to understand that the Dadar-Ambulance Division has no office or place of inquiry and that they were lagging in rendering assistance to the public, I therefore report the authorities to arrange for an office of the Division in some known locality, in order to enable the public to take full advantages of the Ambulance Division.—Yours, etc.

CHINTAMAN G. DESAI.

Dadar-Main Road, Bombay.

GIRL GUIDES.

MISS. GIFFORD'S LECTURE.

On Thursday evening, under the auspices of the Presidency Women's Council, Mrs. Gifford, delivered, a public speech on the "Girls' Guide Association of India," at the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Science Hall. Lady Freeland presided and there was a large gathering of ladies present.

The lecturer in the course of her speech remarked that there are many educational movements aiming at a high ideal in character-training but not all are able to enkindle the generous ardour which is the natural expression of the exuberant vitality of youth. That is why the "Girls' Guides" was started. It is a means to a great end. The "Girls' Guide" movement is simply a system of voluntary self-education in character, handcraft, service for others and health and Physical development brought about through a form of game which appears to the girls themselves.

The movement was started about seven years ago and is absolutely non-party, non-political and inter-denominational, applying equally to the children of all classes, castes, creeds, and all parts of our Empire and the rest of the world.

When a girl joins the "Guides" she makes a threefold promise on which the whole success of the movement depends:—

(1) To honour God and the King (2) To help other people at all times (3) To obey the Law of the "Guides."

In India the movement is growing. In Bombay we have eight companies and could have more if only we had captain to train them.

A PHOTOGRAPHIC CONTEST

PRIZE: A SILVER MEDAL.

Mr. M. M. Gidwani, Elphinstone College, Fort, Bombay, writes:—

I shall thank you to announce a competition which is open to all photographers, amateur and professional. The competitors are required to send photographs of scenes from the city of Bombay showing the most beautiful spots or the ugliest ones. They are expected to show what the recreation grounds, seasides, and the gardens are doing for the people, to show congested areas that need play space, clean alleys and foul allays, in sanitary chawls and tenement—dwellings, dark and dirty shops, garbage and kutchra uncollected, and standing water that could be drained.

Each photograph must have on its back a brief description of the locality and the scenes which it is intended to represent, and also bear the sender's name. The sender of the best photograph will be awarded a silver medal.

Photographs for competition must reach me by the 20th instant, whereafter they will remain permanently with him to be put to such use as he thinks fit.

The result of the contest will be declared before the 31st instant.

"FOUNTAIN OF HONOUR."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Will you kindly spare some space in your renowned paper?

In your to-day's 'Notes of the day,' you make a nice mention of mutual admiration society. It is very strange that the University Senate passes a resolution of conferring LL.D. on Sirs Narayen and Chimanlal. It is also very strange that some of the fortunate few Senators voted for the conferring of the degree inspite of the opposition from many quarters of the presidency. Everybody feels to know that the value of LL.D. is so much lowered. Look at the qualities of those who have been honoured by LL.D.'s and of those for whom it is now decided. Lord Ripon and Dadabhoy were perhaps the best of he LL.D.'s of this University. What should have been the standard when Lord Ripon must have been proposed for LL.D. years ago and what is the standard now? It would be better if the Syndicate were to fix a standard and thereby do away with the unnecessary comments. It is very likely that some may take it to be a personal matter although there is nothing personal in this. Even some of the admirers of the two sirs do not consider them fit for LL.D. It is now very easy to be LL.D. and any one Mr. X can rise to this high distinction.—Yours, etc.

I. S. DAVE,

Dabhoi, July 27.

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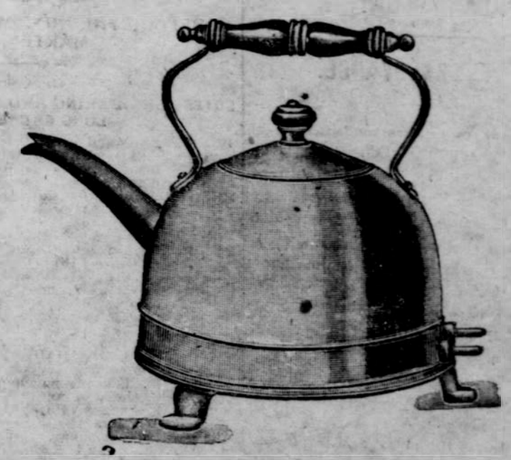

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The clause in question will not be inserted in future in policies on the lives of civilians who have no prospect of engaging in Military operations.

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BANK OF BOMBAY.

ANNUAL MEETING.

The one hundred and fifth ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the Bank of Bombay was held on Thursday Mr. S. J. Gillum presiding.

The Directors' report for the half-year ended 30th June, 1920, showed that the transactions of the half-year resulted in a net profit of Rs. 21,66,384-2-0 to which was added Rs. 3,82,339-11-11, the balance brought forward from the previous half-year, making the total of Rs. 25,48,723-13-11 which the directors had decided to apply as under:—

In payment of a Dividend at the rate of 15 per cent. per annum, free from Income-tax Rs. 7,50,000, Bonus at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, free from Income-tax Rs. 2,50,000, Special Bonus at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum, free from Income-tax Rs. 1,00,000, Transferred to Reserve Fund Rs. 6,00,000, Transfered to credit of Government and other securities on account of depreciation Rs. 3,00,000, Transferred to Pension Fund Rs. 1,00,000, and carried forward Rs. 4,48,723-13-11.

Money was in strong demand throughout the half-year, more especially in April and May when considerable pressure was experienced. During this period the Bank rate reached 9 per cent. at which figure it stood from 22nd April to 13th May. The average of the Bank's official rate during the half-year was 6.98 per cent.

The scheme for the formation of an Imperial Bank of India was submitted to the Shareholders at a Special General Meeting held on the 12th February and duly sanctioned. The Shareholders of the Banks of Bengal and Madras had also accorded their sanction to the scheme and it was intended to proceed with the necessary legislation at the next meeting of the Imperial Legislative Council in September.

Sir Thomas Birkett, Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart., and Mr. R. H. Brooke resigned their seats as Directors during the period under review and the Board, under Section 29 of the Presidency Banks Act, appointed Mr. E. J. Bunbury, Mr. H. P. Hobblethwaite, Mr. N. B. Saklatvala and Mr. S. J. Gillum to be Directors.

The report was adopted and the retiring directors Mr. E. J. Bunbury and Mr. S. J. Gillum, were re-elected.

SHAREHOLDER DISALLOWED TO SPEAK.

Mr. Walli Mahomed, a Shareholder wanted to speak on the resolution re-electing Messrs. Bunbury and Gillum, directors, but was disallowed by the Chairman, who said it was too late for him to make any remarks on the resolution as it had already been carried.

Mr. Walli Mahomed then left the meeting as a protest.

PRESIDENT'S SPEECH.

The chairman in moving the adoption of the Directors' report, during the course of his speech, said:—

We were favoured last year with a good monsoon which as usual brought great prosperity to the country as a whole. Our imports and exports exceeded in value all previous records, the grand total amounting to Rupees 550 crores as against Rupees 423 crores last year, an increase of 30 per cent. Trade has not reverted to prewar channels owing to the crippled condition of European countries, but our turnover with the British Empire has increased on both sides of the account. The United States has become as important a customer now as Japan, the value of import and exports with these two countries having been Rs. 74 crores and Rs. 65 crores respectively. Last year, Japan stood second on the list, but imports of twist and yarn and piece-goods from that country fell off in value this year Rs. 11½ crores, although we sent them raw cotton worth Rs. 41 crores as against Rs. 23 crores the previous year.

Our own Textile industry has also had a very prosperous year and the Mills have been enabled, after paying handsome dividends, to strengthen their position considerably. The demand for yarns, which had fallen off in the last quarter of the previous year, began to improve, and prices steadily went up till by the end of November they were 20½ annas for 10s and 26½ annas for 20s—a rise of 6 and 8½ annas respectively over the prices ruling at the beginning of April. Prices of cotton kept low, as the crop was good and the export had decreased in consequence of the rise in exchange. This, and the high prices of yarn, resulted in a very broad margin of profit for the Spinning Mills.

Although India has greatly strengthened her economic position during the last year or two, it is not certain that her new found resources are being applied in a rational manner towards the development of her commerce and industry. Last year my predecessor sounded a note of warning to investors against rushing into every new venture that was put on the market, and the warning seems still necessary. New companies are being registered on a greater scale than ever. 906 were registered during the year with an authorised capital of Rs. 274 crores compared with 291 Companies the previous year with a Capital of Rs. 21 crores. Where new Capital has been invited to extend industries already established on a profitable basis the public are justified in responding fully to the invitation, but some new Companies are now being promoted which have very little prospect of ever becoming successful. Japan has lately provided an object lesson of a sharp reaction following a period of unexampled prosperity.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

This, Gentlemen, is likely to be the last Annual Meeting of Shareholders of the Bank of Bombay because, as you know, we expect before very long to be amalgamated with the other Presidency Banks with a view to forming the Imperial Bank of India. The legislation necessary to give effect to the change will be re-introduced into the Imperial Legislative Council in September. The unanimous opinion seems to be that in view of the rapid developments taking place in the financial and commercial life of the country, the Bill should be passed, and the improved Banking facilities which the new Institution has undertaken to provide, inaugurated as early as possible. Nothing in the way of preliminary arrangements could be undertaken until the Act was passed but as soon as this is done the three Banks will set to work to complete the amalgamation.

As some fears have been expressed that control of the New Bank will, in actual practice, be confined throughout the whole year from Calcutta, I may point out that control will rest with the Central Board consisting of representatives from the three Presidency Towns which Board will not be permanently located either in Bombay or Calcutta. The Board may delegate their powers to a Managing Board or Working Committee who will, of course, keep in personal touch with affairs wherever their presence is most necessary for the time being and it will be the duty of the Central Board to see that the Managers devote as much of their time to Bombay affairs as they do to those of Calcutta. The Central Board will also prescribe the time and place where the Annual General Meeting of shareholders is to be held, and this will no doubt be alternately in Bombay and Calcutta and it will be arranged to issue the Weekly Statement of Affairs of the Bank simultaneously in both cities. I see no reason therefore to fear that Bombay will become subordinate to Calcutta. The Bombay representatives of the Central Board are not likely to acquiesce in any arrangement which will relegate their city to a position financially inferior to that of any other city in the Indian Empire.

In conclusion I am sure you will all agree that special congratulations are due this year to Sir Robert Aitken and his staff for their extremely able and successful handling of the Bank's affairs. On behalf of the Board I take this opportunity of expressing our high appreciation of their services.

RETURN OF THE "DEAD."

FLIGHT FROM FUNERAL PYRE.

(From our Correspondent.)

COLOMBO, July 31.

Today an interesting story was told by a policy holder, supposed to have been dead and burnt, at the Colombo Police Court, in connection with the case in which three men named, Nagendram, Sanmugam and Hinnttamby Velupillai stand charged with having attempted to cheat the National Muntual Life Insurance Co. in respect of a policy of Rs. 15,000. The relater of the story is one of the accused, and was arrested in India and brought here on the 24th inst. His name is Vallupillai. He deposed:—

"When I was employed on Syston Estate, Ukuwella, I received a letter from the Insurance Compnay informing me that a premium had been paid in my name. I did not understand at the time what it meant as I had not taken out a policy. It was about the middle of June, 1919. I showed the letter to two or three persons on the estate and also to some friends on the adjoining estate. Two days later I received a letter from Sanmugam, a cousin of mine, stating that I would get a letter from the Insurance Company and requesting that the same should be sent on to him. I accordingly sent on the letter I had received. I left the estate and went on to Warakamura estate, where I remained for about a month. I was in want of money. Sanmugam wrote to Guneratnam assistant conductor on Warakamura, resquesting to pay my expenses and to send me to Jaffna. When I got to Jaffna I met Sanmugam, who told me that he had sent money in my name to the Insurance Company and wanted me to make two copies of a letter which he handed to me. No date was to be noted on the copies. The letter was to the effect that I was forwarding the premium. After that I went to Keenakelle estate, Badulla, as assistant tea-maker in September 1919. In December the same year Nagendram wrote to me from Colombo asking me to come down to Colombo and that he would get me a better billet. I came to Colombo and met Nagendram and Thilambalam, a brother of Sanmugam. They said that 'Sanmugam' is the person who pays your premium' and suggested that I should draw up a fast will in favor of Sanmugam so that he might get my policy after my death. We went to Mr. Perumalpillai, proctor, who executed the last will. I agreed to the will as I could not pay the premiums. Then they told me to go to Para Estate, Yatiyantota, and that Canagasabay, the clerk there would find me employment. I went there and got employed on Kirioruwa Estate. When there I received a telegram from Sibasambo, Nagendram's son, asking me to go to Jaffna as my father was very ill I showed the telegram to the Superintendent of the estate and got leave from him and came to Colombo on May 21st last."

Continuing, Velupillai said:—"I met Thilaimbalam here and he said to me "your father is in sound health. We sent the telegram to get you down. If you go there you will be caught. Your funeral rites have been performed in Maskeliya." I asked why they had done all this, Nagendram said that he was heavily involved and he had done this to get money. They advised me to go to Chidambaram in India. I left for India on May 30th. Nagendram gave me a letter to a man called Visvanathanpulle and I went and remained with him. I had my horoscope taken. When I was about to start for India, Nagendam told me to write the name of Sinnatamby Kadirville on it, I did so. When in Colombo Nagendram told me that one Vallipuram, of Copay, pretended to be ill and impersonated me and was seen by the doctor. Then the patient was reported dead. Vallipuram took his place in the coffin for the time being and subsequently slipped out and the empty coffin was placed on the funeral pyre and reduced to ashes."

The enquiry was fixed for the 4th proximo, and the accused was remanded in custody.

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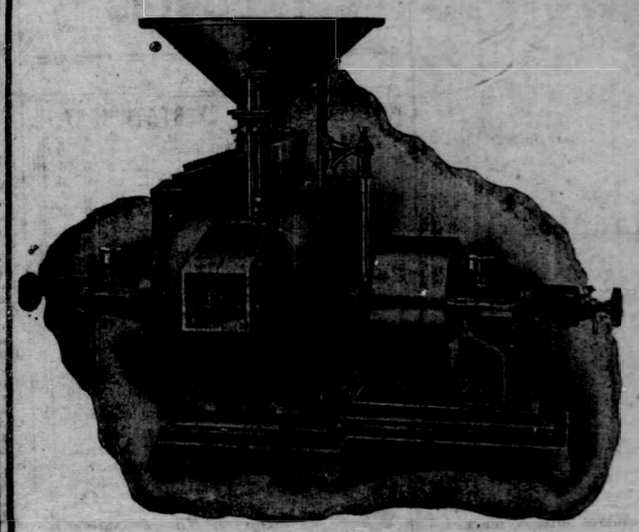

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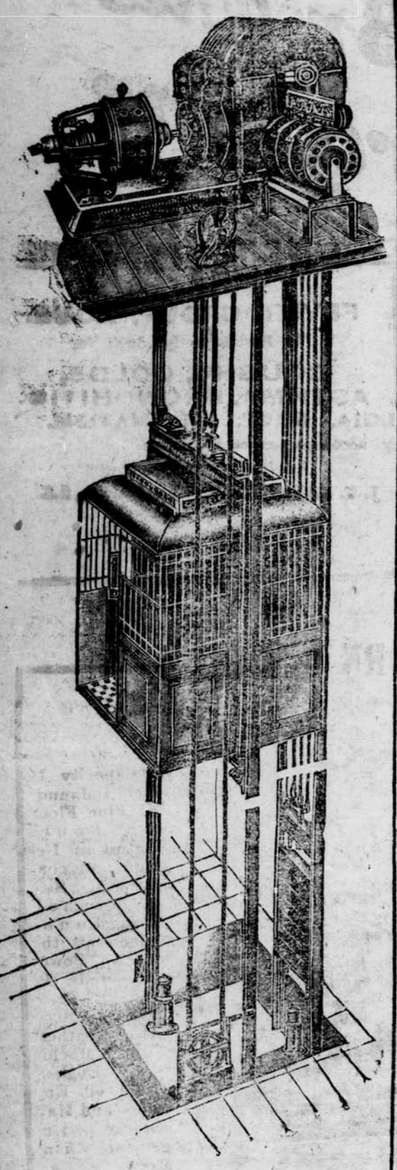

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BOMBAY CHURCHES.

10th Sunday after Trinity, 8th August, 1920.

THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

St. Thomas Cathedral, Church Gate Street.—7 a.m. Holy Communion; 7-45 a.m. Matins; 8-30 a.m. Holy Communion (Choral), Lloyd in E. Flat. Hymns 447, 418, 322, 236. 5-30 p. m. Children's Service; 6-30 p.m., Evensong and Sermon, Canticles—Anthem—Woodward in A Hymns—418, 298, 437. Collections for Organ Fund. Daily Matins at 7-15 a.m., and Evensong at 5-15 p.m. Daily Holy Communion at 7-45 a.m. On Wednesdays Choral Evensong at 6-30 p.m.

Christ Church, Byculla.—7 a.m. Holy Communion; 7-45 a.m. Matins; 8-30 a.m. Holy Communion (Choral), 6-30 p.m., Evensong.

St. John the Evangelist (Afghan Memorial Church), Colaba.—8 a.m. Holy Communion (Choral); 10 a.m. Parade Service and Matins; 5-15 p.m. Sunday School; 6-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon.

Emmanuel Church (C.M.S.), Girgaum.—English Services—8-0 a.m. Morning Prayer and Holy Communion: 6-30 p.m. Evening Prayer and Sermon; Collections for C. M. S. Upcountry Missions, Marathi Service at 9-30 a.m.; Gujarati Service 2-30 p.m.

St. Paul's Church, Kamatipura.—10 a.m. Tamil Service (Holy Communion on alternate Sundays).

St. Mary the Virgin, Part I—8-15 a.m. Holy Communion (Choral); 5-15 p.m. Sunday School; 6-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon.

St. Nicholas' Church, opposite Prince's Dock.—10 a.m. Holy Communion; 7-30 p.m. Evening Service.

Holy Trinity Church, Hornby Road.—8 a.m., Morning Prayer; 8-30 a.m. Holy Communion; 6-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon.

Holy Cross, Oomarkhadi.—6-30 a.m. Holy Communion (English); 7-30 a.m. Holy Communion and Sermon (Marathi); 9 a.m. Morning Prayer and Sermon (Gujerati); 4-30 p.m. Evening Service and Sermon. Marathi Service at 9-30 a.m.; Gujarati Service at 2-30 p.m.

The Good Shepherd, Dharavi.—7-30 a.m. Holy Communion or Matins, alternately; 5-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon, Tamil Service.

St. Andrew's Church, Morland Road.—(Marathi and Gujarati). 7-30 a.m. Matins; 8 a.m. Holy Communion; 10 a.m. Gujerathi Service; 5 p.m. Urdu Evensong and Sermon; 4-30 p.m. Marathi Evensong and Sermon.

St. Peter's Mazagon.—6-30 a.m. Holy Eucharist; 7-15 a.m. Matins and Litany; 8 a.m. Choral Eucharist; 6-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon.

All Saints Church, Malabar Hill.—8 a.m. Matins; 8-30 a.m. Holy Communion; 6-30 p.m. Evensong.

ROMAN CATHOLIC.

The Cathedral, Kalbadevi—7 and 8-30 a.m. Masses; 5-30 p.m. Evening Service.

The Holy Name, Wodehouse Road.—6 a.m., 7 a.m., 8 a.m., 9 a.m., 6-30 p.m.

St. Anne's, Byculla.—6-30 a.m., 7-30 a.m., 8-30 a.m., 6-30 p.m.

St. Ignatius, Jacob Circle.—Masses: 6 a.m., 7 a.m., 8-30 a.m.; Evening Service 6 p.m. (Week days: 6-30 a.m. 7 a.m.).

Rosary Church, Mazagon.—5-30 a.m., 7 a.m., 8-30 a.m., p.m.

Gloria Church, Parel Road, Byculla.—Hours of Mass 5-30, 7, 8, and 9 a.m. Evening Service at o'clock.

Holy Cross Church, Lower Parel.—5-30 a.m., 6-30 a.m., Mass: 8-30 a.m. High Mass; 6-30 p.m. Benediction.

Church of N. S. de Salvacao, Dadar.—Masses at 5 a.m., 6-30 a.m., 7-45 a.m. and 9-30 a.m.

Cavel Church (Our Lady of Health).—Mass 7 and 8-30 a.m.

Mount Mary's Bandra Hill.—6-30 a.m. Mass.

St. Anne's Chapel, Palli Hill, Bandra—7 a.m. Mass and Benediction of Blessed Sacrament. Week days 6-45 a.m.

Church of St. Francis Xavier, Dadul.—5, 5-30 6-30, 7-30, 8-30 and 10-30 a.m. Masses; 6 p.m Benediction.

St. Teresa's Chapel, Girgaum.—6-30 a.m. and 7-30 a.m. (Children's Mass); 8-30 a.m., 5-30 p.m. Evening Service.

St. Joseph's, Colaba.—8 a.m. Mass and Sermon; 6-30 p.m. Service and Benediction.

St. Joseph's, Umarkhadi.—7 and 8-30 a.m. Masses; 5-30 p.m. Benediction.

Our Lady of Dolours, New Sonapur.—6 and 8 a.m. Mass with Benediction of Blessed Sacrament.

The Church of Immaculate Conception, Mount Poinsur, Borivli.—Mass 8-30 a.m.

CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

St. Andrew's Church, Apollo Street.—9-30 a.m. Morning Service; 5-15 p.m. Sunday School; 6-30 p.m. Evening Service.

UNITED FREE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

United Free Church of Scotland, Waudby Road.—6-30 p.m., Evening Service. Preacher Rev. R. M. Gray. 5 p.m. Sunday School and Bible Classes; 9-30 a.m. United Service in St. Andrew's Church.

PRESBYTERIAN.

Ambavoli Presbyterian Church, Girgaum, Back Road.—Morning Service, in English, 8 a.m.; Gujarathi Service, 9-30 a.m. Marathi Service 5 p.m.

METHODIST.

Wesleyan Church, Colaba Causeway.—9 a.m. Morning Service; 5 p.m. Sunday School; 6-30 p.m. Evening Service.

Wesleyan Church, Victoria Gardens.—10 a.m. Morning Service; 5 p.m. Sunday School; 6-30 p.m. Evening Service.

Wesleyan Marathi Mission.—8-15 a.m. Morning Service Byculla; 9-30 a.m. Sunday School Parel; 4-30 p.m. Evening Service, Parel.

Taylor Memorial Methodist Episcopal Church. Clare Road, Byculla.—8-30 a.m. Sunday School; 9-45 a.m. Morning Service; 6-30 p.m. Evening Service.

Bowen Memorial Methodist Episcopal Church Lansdowne Road, Apollo Bunder.—9-45 a.m. Sunday School; 11 a.m. Morning Service; 6-30 p.m. Evening Service.

BAPTIST.

Baptist Church (opposite Post Office), Middle Colaba.—9 a.m. Morning Service; 6-30 p.m. Evening Service.

CONGREGATIONAL.

Hume Memorial Church, New Nagpada Road, Byculla.—9 a.m. Sunday School; 4-30 p.m. Marathi Service.

Bombay Y. M. C. A.—12-15 p.m. Bible Study. Class; 9 p.m. Song Service.

ST. PETER'S (ARMENIAN) CHURCH.

St. Peter's Armenian Church.—8 a.m. Matins; 9-30 a.m. Holy Mass.

HOW TO GET RID OF INDIGESTION.

Most people who suffer from indigestion, gastritis, dyspepsia, etc.—even those who have been afflicted for years and who have tried various medicines without permanent benefit can get quick relief and ensure painless, normal digestion by taking half a teaspoonful of *Bisurated* Magnesia in a little hot water immediately after eating. *Bisurated* Magnesia neutralises stomach acid and stops food fermentation, thus giving nature a chance to proceed with its work without hindrance *Bisurated* Magnesia is obtainable from any chemist and if the directions given are followed carefully relief is assured and immediate, while in chronic cases a little perseverance will result in establishing permanent benefit, and eventually restore the stomach to a normal condition, with gratifying effects on the general tone and health of the whole system.

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AMRITSAR DEBATE.

MILITARY RISING IN INDIA IMPOSSIBLE."

"GREATEST BLOT ON ENGLISH HISTORY."

The following is a further instalment of what is called the Dyer debate in the House of Commons on July 8th:—

"A DISASTROUS SPEECH."

Sir W. Joynson-Hicks said he was not prepared to abdicate his rights and duties as a member of the House of Commons because of the decision of the Army Council. After all, the House of Commons was the last Court to which General Dyer, or any other person aggrieved by the action of any Government Department, could come. (Cheers. Hon. members had to decide one way or the other. A more disastrous speech than that of the Secretary of State for India had never been made in that House. (Cheers.) He (Sir W. oynson-Hicks) had just returned from a visit to India and to Amritsar, and the opinions he was expressing as to the events which took place there were held by at least 80 per cent. of the Indian Civil Service throughout India and by 90 per cent. of the European people. (Hear, hear.) The Secretary of State for India had, for some time past, entirely lost the confidence of the Indian Civil Service. (Cheers.) That was a very serious matter, and the speech of the Secretary of State that afternoon would have utterly destroyed any little shreds of confidence which might have been left to him, not merely in the minds of the Indian Civil Service, but in the minds of the British Army in India. (Cheers.) It was difficult, in the face of that attack, to make a moderate speech, which was merely one long vituperation of General Dyer and his action in India, and one long appeal to racial passions. (Cheers.) He (Sir W. Joynson-Hicks) was prepared to say that General Dyer did right. (Cheers.)

Miss Sherwood, the lady missionary who had been so brutally attacked and left for dead, had written:—"I am convinced that there was real rebellion in the Punjab, and that General Dyer saved India." (Cheers.) He had also letters from five other lady missionaries at Amritsar, asking him to implore the House of Commons that such a great wrong should not be done to General Dyer. (Cheers.) One of them wrote:—"I strongly protest against injustice being done to General Dyer, who, I believe, did his duty and saved us from unspeakable horrors. In such a crisis only those on the spot can judge of what action can be taken." (Cheers.) The whole of India was in revolt and rebellion in the early part of April, 1919. He noticed in "The Times" newspaper that morning a leading article pleading for moderation, and asking why it was not possible to adopt the same methods at Amritsar as had been used in quelling the mob at Lahore on April 10 and 12. If the leader writer in "The Times" had read the evidence given before the Commission he would have seen that the General who was in charge at Lahore stated that he considered the quieting of Lahore was due as to 60 per cent. to the action of General Dyer at Amritsar. The action at Amritsar of General Dyer spread all through the Punjab and particularly quieted the town of Lahore. In Amritsar itself all the facts showed that General Dyer was faced with rebellion. If there was no rebellion, if there was merely a local riot, it was quite possible that General Dyer might be convicted of inhumanity, but if there was a rebellion, as he held there was, and there was no saying how far it would have gone, then a section of the people were at war with General Dyer. He had talked to men on the spot, both native and English, and native officials supported General Dyer to the utmost in the action he was taking and they all testified that the inhabitants knew of the proclamations and the danger they would incur if they did not heed them.

BELOVED BY THE SIKHS!

It was not for those in this House who did not know the facts and had not the knowledge that General Dyer had, and with all the responsibility on his shoulders, to dare to say that he should have abstained from shooting in the way he did. (Cheers. When it was all over, was General Dyer assailed by the people? Not at all; they came in their thousands, and thanked him for the action he had taken. (Cheers.) He was made a Sikh, and was employed to march round the whole district, and to pacify it—this bloodthirsty man! And let there be no mistake about it—General Dyer was beloved by the whole of the Sikh nation. (Loud cheers.) Had he been merely concerned with the disposal of a crowd, his action, he agreed, was uncalled for and unnecessary, but if his action was the only way to put down rebellion, no one in that House was justified in condemning him. He called attention to a speech delivered by a Indian lady at a meeting held in London on June 3, who declared that at Amritsar Indian men and women were stripped naked, flogged, and outraged. He represented General Dyer, and he was authorized to say that as far as his knowledge went the statement was totally untrue. What was said at this meeting was the kind of incitement to hostility against our rule in India which came from the extreme section of the Indian community. In Peshawar he had seen posters of an extreme character inciting to rebellion. Appealing to the Committee on behalf of the English men in the Army and the Civil Service in India who upheld the British flag in very great difficulties, and many of whom, with their wives and children, were scattered over the country, miles and miles from any help, he insisted that the right thing to do was to trust the men on the spot. (Cheers.)

Mr. Bennett (Sevenoaks, C.U.) called attention to the administration of military law in the Punjab, and contended that if the officers responsible desired to make the name of England hateful to the people, they could not have adopted more effective measures for their purpose.

FURTHER CRITICISM.

Brigadier-General Surtees (Gateshead, C.U.) urged hon. members to remember the effect that speeches and decisions in that House would have upon natives in all parts of the Empire. If British prestige were destroyed the Empire would collapse. In 1865 Governor Eyre saved the European inhabitants of Jamaica by prompt and strong action, for which he was persecuted as General Dyer had been. General Dyer had a similar idea in his mind. Europeans on the spot were the best judges of the situation. We could not surrender India even if we wished to do so, yet if a plebiscite were taken to-morrow as to who should rule India the result would be against us. If we did not hold India by moral suasion we must hold it by force, possibly thinly veiled, but undoubtedly by force. He believed that General Dyer, by his action, saved the Empire from serious danger. Mr. Palmer said they had a most deplorable speech that day from the Secretary of State for India which would go out to our great Dependency as an encouragement to lawlessness and those forces of disorder which ever sane and patriotic Englishman was anxious to see laid to rest in India. His attitude would feed the flames of antagonism against him in a manner which, in his more reserved moments, he would sincerely regret.

SHOOTING MORE THAN NECESSARY.

Lieutenant-Commander R. Young (Norwich, C.U.) unreservedly supported the action of the Government of India and the Secretary of State. They were dealing simply with a question of the exercise of professional discretion by a soldier. He would fain take every point in favour of General Dyer up to the critical moment of the opening of fire at Amritsar and assume that he was right in opening fire. But as to the continuance of the firing, it was common ground that the shooting was more than necessary to disperse the meeting. It was carried on for another purpose—for the sake of intimidation. That was an extension of the simple, definite, well-established rule of the use of the minimum of force for the immediate circumstances which ought not to be countenanced either in the interests of officers in charge, for it extended their area of judgment from the situation immediately before them to the situation in its widest possible aspect, or of the civilian population for whom the rule was the carter for the protection of their lives, liberties, and safety from unduly violent action.

Colonel Wedgwood said the question at issue was whether India was to remain part of the British Empire or not. The Empire could only be preserved by the co-operation of Indians. General Dyer put the safety of English men and women in Amritsar before national honour. That was wrong. His charge against General Dyer was not that he had shot down Indians, but that he had given English history the greatest blot it ever had since the burning of Joan of Arc. Women and children were of no importance. ("Oh.") The first thing was English honour. If once India went Sinn Fein it would be "all up" with the British connexion, Rule by force of caste had come to an end in this world. A military rising in India was absolutely impossible under modern conditions. They must take a broad view of the British Empire and turn down for ever the idea that it should be a replica of the Roman Empire. Hon. members would recollect how Macaulay's Lays ended:—

"Then shall be great fear on all
Who hear the mighty name of Rome."

That might have been attractive when we were younger, but it would not wash now. In the end they would come to a smash if they failed to utilize the great power of helping other nations.

Professor Oman (Oxford University, C.U.)—How are you going to carry on? Like Provincial Councils

Colonel Wedgwood.—I would refer in this matter to greater historian than the hon. member—to Mr. H. G. Wells. (Laughter.)

Professor Oman.—If that is where the hon. and gallant gentleman gets his history, then I don't wonder at his views about India. (Laughter.)

Colonel Wedgwood.—Perhaps I had better commend to the attention of the hon. gentleman in this connexion Gibbon's "Decline and Fall." The only alternative to terrorizing the Indians and other peoples was to invite them to be citizens of the British Empire on equal terms with ourselves.

ATTACK ON MR. MONTAGU.

Mr. R. Gwynne (Eastbourne, C.U.) said that the Secretary of War's error of judgment in Gallipoli issued in disaster, while General Dyer's error of judgment, according to the Report of the Commission, was at any rate successful. But there was no sympathy for him on the part of the right hon. gentleman, who condemned him wholesale. As to the Secretary of State for India, he had misinformed the House and had repeated things which were not true; his sympathies had been with those who were opposed to law and order in India, and his prejudices had been against those who had been trying to maintain law and order. Having traced the course of events, he asked why the right hon. gentleman did not inform himself when he saw the full report in August, the report on which he now condemned General Dyer.

Mr. Montagu.—Does the hon. gentleman suggest that I saw the report in August: If he does, I say it is not true.

Mr. Gwynne.—I asked the right hon. gentlemen why he did not inform himself.

Mr. Montagu.—I did not deal with the subject. I am sure the right hon. gentleman does not want to misrepresent me. I thought I had already informed him that I had called for no report from the Government of India, because in May, immediately after the occurrence had happened, we decided to appoint a Committee. I thought then that the best thing to do was to await the findings of that Committee.

Mr. Gwynne, continuing, said that the Government of India declared in its report that General Dyer was justified in the action he had taken, and that he would have been guilty of negligence of duty had he done otherwise. (Cheers.) Did not the Secretary for India know of that report? Was he not consulted? If he were not consulted, he was not justified in continuing in office. (Loud cheers.) The right hon. gentlemen had placed the Government of India in a hopeless position. In their report they said one thing, and the right hon. gentleman, when pressed by his agitating friends, got them to reverse their decision. (Cheers.)

Mr. Montagu.—Does the hon. member say I brought pressure to bear upon the Government of India?

Mr. Gwynne.—Their action is amazing if you did not. Why did they suddenly turn round? (Loud cheers).

Mr. Montagu.—I deny absolutely that I put any pressure upon the Government of India. They waited to receive the Hunter Report, then made their decisions, and communicated it to me. The hon. gentleman is making many foul charges against me which are not supported by the facts. (Cheers).

Mr. Gwynne.—Charges are foul when they are made against civilians, but they are not foul when made against soldiers. (Loud cheers). General Dyer is disgraced after 34 years' service without trial. (Cheers.) When the right hon. gentleman is criticized in this House he says the charges are foul. At any rate he is not losing his office. I wish he were. (Loud cheers.) If the right hon. gentleman continued in this way, we were going on the right road to lose India. The most graceful thing he could do would be to resign. (Laughter and cheers.) The men who were dependent on him for justice and representation in that House had not been looked after as they had a right to be.

Mr. Clynes (Manchester, Platting, Lab) said that while he thought the Government had gone the right way, so far as this had gone, and the Labour members wished to express their appreciation of the terms of the speech of the Secretary of State for India that day. They felt that the minimum of reparation which the people of India were entitled to demand had not been made, and therefore they would go into the lobby, not for the purpose of reducing the Secretary of State's salary, but to protest against the action of the Government in taking no step to remove those conditions of repression which provoked those incidents of disorder and commotion such as led up to the unhappy Amritsar affair. If the issue to be decided in the lobby was the murder of these hundreds of Indians and injury to thousands of them under conditions which sent them to their doom like cattle he felt that they ought to carry with them a very large number of members who did not belong to the Labour Party at all. That party would be compelled to vote against the amendment of Sir W. Joynson-Hicks.

Major-General Sir J. H. Davidson (Fareham, C.U.) said that there was nothing in the Army Council Report at all. If Sir W. Joynson-Hicks pressed his amendment he would vote against the Government on the ground of the abominable action of the Government of India and of the Secretary of State. But he appealed to the hon. baronet not to go to a division, as it could not possibly serve any purpose.

MR. BONAR LAW'S REPLY.

Mr. BONAR LAW said he thought that his right hon. friend (Mr. Montagu) was in a false position. (Cheers.) For the reason that as he had said the subject was too large to make it right for him to answer personal charges, and it was not possible for him to answer except at the expense of his (Mr. Bonar Law's) taking no part in the debate. He was quite willing to give place to him, but he thought it would not be wise. (Cheers and laughter.) The House of Commons was always fair. It was entirely wrong to suppose that his right hon. friend was especially responsible without the conjunction of the Cabinet for the policy in India. The first step of the new policy in India was taken before he became Secretary of State.

Apart from this incident the debate had been a painful one for him. It was one of the most difficult subjects which either the House of Commons or individuals could attempt to deal with. It raised issues of precisely the same kind as were raised in regard to Governor Eyre very long ago. The Government had to look at the case, not from one side or the other, but to judge it as fairly as they could and come to the decision which they thought best in all the circumstances for the Army as a whole. This they had done. When he first heard of the occurrence he had that feeling of indignation which had been expressed by many hon. members who took one view of the subject. When it became necessary for the Government to take a decision he had to examine the evidence available, and while on the main issue his opinion had not changed, that examination had made him more sympathetic with General Dyer in the difficulties in which that officer was placed. The Hunter Committee, in their Report, said that what was taking place was not a riot but a rebellion. He did not think that Mr. Asquith had done justice to the difficulties of General Dyer. General Dyer's proclamation had been followed almost immediately by the issue of a proclamation by the rebels, urging the people to attend the meeting. General Dyer had the right to consider every one at the meeting guilty of open rebellion, and that they were probably there for the express purpose of flouting the Government, and showing that the Government could not maintain its power in the city. General Dyer also knew that the British in the city were very few, and that his military force was very small. He knew there was great danger and every one admitted that there was great danger, of their getting entirely out of hand. He had to take all that into account. He had spoken, he hoped, fairly of his view of General Dyer's action, but that did not in the least alter his opinion that the action was entirely wrong. The Government was bound to declare that in its opinion it was wrong. (Hear, hear.) General Dyer had himself admitted that though the bulk of the people were there to flout the Government, there might have been many who were not aware of it. The Hunter Commission said General Dyer would have been justified if there was danger of an attack. (Hear, hear.) But General Dyer had said that was not what had influenced him. He was determined before he came there to shoot right away. When a soldier was in the position of representing the Government as a soldier exercising martial law was then if it would have been right from the point of view of the protection of his force to give notice before firing, it was surely his duty also to think of the moral position of the Government. (Cries of "Oh!" and cheers.) Surely it was right to think not only of the immediate military effect, but of the effect on India as a whole. The next ground on which the Hunter Commission criticized General Dyer was that he continued firing long after he should have stopped. With every desire to put himself so far as he could in General Dyer's place he agreed with that criticism, and there was no possible justification that he could see for the continuance of the shooting for the length of time that General Dyer did.

GENERAL DYER'S DEFENCE.

It was quite true that probably most of the people who were in the Jallianwalla Bagh, almost like sheep in a pen, were there in rebellion, and that if they had had the courage and had chosen they might have rushed the small force, but General Dyer had stated definitely that that was not an element which weighed with him in the least. His defence was quite different, and it was that defence—he was going to put this solemnly to the House—which above everything else made it necessary for this Government or any Government of this country if it was to retain the reputation it had always had, to repudiate his action (Cheers.) General Dyer's defence was that what he did produced a moral effect upon the Punjab. If the Government once accepted the principle that in inflicting punishment on anyone they were to consider not merely what the persons were guilty of, but what the effect of the punishment would be on other people, there would be no end to it. (Cheers.) It was a principle which was opposed to the whole history of the British Empire and principle which never be justified. (Cheers.) He was very sorry that the subject had been treated with so much heat. The Government had tried to deal with it fairly and justly. There were deadly enemies of British rule in India, who made charges.

THE DIVISIONS.

The Committee divided on the Labour amendment to reduce the Vote by £100. It was rejected by 247 votes to 37—a majority of 210. Many members did not vote. The supporters of General Dyer, who occupied the four benches below the gangway on the Opposition side, and also several members on the Government benches, remained in their places during the division. The minority, therefore, was composed of Labour representatives and Liberals.

After the numbers were announced, Sir E. Carson rose on the Government side, and, amid loud cheers, moved another amendment to reduce the Vote by £100. The Committee divided, and there voted:—

For the reduction	...	... 129
Against	...	... 230
Majority against	...	... —101

The House resumed, and ajourned at a quarterpast 11 o'clock.

(Concluded.)

Crusade Against Non-Co-operation.

MR. GANDHI'S REPLY TO BOMBAY MANIFESTO.

Mr. M. K. Gandhi writes in "Young India":—

I have most carefully read the manifesto addressed by Sir Narayan Chandravarkar and others dissuading the people from joining the non-co-operation movement. I had expected to find some solid argument against non-co-operation, but to my great regret I have found in it nothing but distortion (no doubt unconscious) of the great religions and history. The manifesto says that "non-co-operation is deprecated by the religious tenents and traditions of our mother-land, nay, of all the religions that have saved and elevated the human race." I venture to submit that the Bhagwad Gita is a gospel of non-co-operation between forces of darkness and those of light. If it is to be literally interpreted, Arjun representing a just cause was enjoined to engage in bloody warfare with the unjust Kauravas. Tulsidas advises the Sant (the good) to shun the Asant (the evil-doers). The Zendavesta represents a perpetual dual between Ormuzd and Ahriman, between whom there is no compromise. To say of the Bible that it taboos non-co-operation is not to know Jesus, a prince among passive resisters, who uncompromisingly challenged the might of the Saducees and the Pharisees and for the sake of truth did not hesitate to divide sons from their parents. And what did the Prophet of Islam do? He non-co-operated in Mecca in a most active manner so long as his life was not in danger and wiped the dust of Mecca off his feet when he found that he and his followers might have uselessly to perish, and fled to Medina and returned when he was strong enough to give battle to his opponents. The duty of non-co-operation with unjust men and kings is as strictly enjoined by all the religions as is the duty of co-operation with just men and kings. Indeed most of the scriptures of the world seem even to go beyond non-co-operation and prefer violence to effiminate submission to a wrong. The Hindu religious tradition, of which the manifesto speaks, clearly proves the duty of non-co-operation. Prahlad dissociated himself from his father, Meerabai from her husband, Bibhishan from his brutal brother.

The manifesto speaking of the secular aspect says, 'The history of nations affords no instance to show that it (meaning non-co-operation) has, when employed, succeeded and done ...' One most recent instance of brilliant success of non-co-operation is that of General Botha who boycotted Lord Milner's reformed councils and thereby procured a perfect constitution for his country. The Dukhobours of Russia offered non-co-operation, and a handful though they were, their grievances so deeply moved the civilized world that Canada offered them a home where they form a prosperous community. In India instances can be given by the dozen, in which in little principalities the rayats when deeply grieved by their chiefs have cut off all connection with them and bent them to their will. I know of no instance in history where well managed non-co-operation has failed.

Hitherto I have given historial instances of bloodless non-co-operation. I will not insult the intelligence of the reader by citing historical instances of non-co-operation combined with violence, but I am free to confess that there are on record as many successes as failures in violent non-co-operation. And it is because I know this fact that I have placed before the country a non-violent scheme in which, if it all worked satisfactorily, success is a certainty and in which non-response means no harm. For if even one man non-co-operates, say, by resigning some office, he has gained, not lost. That is its ethical or religious aspect For its political result naturally it requires polymerous support. I fear therefore no disastrous result from non-co-operation save for an outbreak of violence on the part of the people whether under provocation or otherwise. I would risk violence a thousand times than risk the emasculation of a whole race.

INDIA & S. AFRICA.

BY C. F. ANDREWS.

I.

(Specially contributed to the "Chronicle.")

I propose in three articles to deal with the subject of repatriation, which has been lately a source of great anxiety to many minds among those who have been very keenly following the question of the status of Indians abroad. It has seemed to them that a danger was imminent of important Indian rights being weakly conceded. By some also it has been surmised, that there will be no cessation of such repatriation till every Indian leaves the country. I wish to show, in these three articles, that nothing of this sort is implied, and that the Indian position in South Africa is likely to be strengthened rather than weakened.

The Indian Relief Act.

Early in the year 1914, when I had gone out to South Africa at Mr. Gokhale's request, I was asked by General Smuts to put to Mr. Gandhi the following question:—"Would Mr. Gandhi agree to a free passage being granted to Indians, who might wish to take advantage of it, on the condition of forfeiture of domicile?" At that time,—so Mr. Gandhi has explained to me,—there was considerable legal doubt concerning the domicile rights both of indentured and recently ex-indentured Indians. Mr. Gandhi, having this fact in mind, agreed to the question put to him by General Smuts, on the one condition that it should be in the fullest degree their own choice and under no compulsion whatever. This was arranged for by each Indian sending in his *written* application if he wished to take the free passage. In the Indian Relief Act itself (which Mr. Gandhi saw and passed before its enactment) this written application is expressly stated. The clause is made quite general, and any Indian can claim the "free passage", on sending in under his own signature a written application.

Working of the Act.

This section of the Indian Relief Act has now been in existence for over six years and it has given relief to a large number of poorer Indian labourers who have decided of their own accord to take advantage of it. Since June, 1914, the South African Union Government have spent considerably over £50,000 in administering this clause of the Relief Act. Nearly 10,000 Indians have accepted the relief. About the same number have refused the relief, with its condition of loss of domicile, and have come back at their own cost. I find that the South African Union Government have always paid the railway fare back to the Indian village as well as the steamer fare to Bombay. This has been a very great benefit to poor people. The Act has worked quite smoothly. There has been no single complaint. There has certainly been no compulsion of any kind whatever.

An Interesting Fact.

An interesting fact was told me, when I was making enquiries in Durban. The S. A. Union Government has a contract with the Shipping Companies which runs for 15 years. This contract was entered into before the war. Under this contract the rates for the sea voyage to Bombay are less than half the scheduled rates to-day. I think the Government contract rate is £5-10-0, instead of £12-10-0. So far from exercising any pressure on those who did not wish to take the free passage, the S. A. Union Government has been ready to accommodate them by allowing them to bond their passages, *without any forfeiture of domicile*, under these cheaper rates. Indians who wished to return to Natal have thus been able to do so at a very cheap cost indeed, owing to this Government help. I do not think that a single Indian has taken the "free passage", who had any hope or wish to come back to Natal. The sole reason for the free passage being taken has been the fact that the ex-indentured Indians have not been able to earn a living wage in Natal.

The Economic Standpoint.

When I came back from Natal last April, I asked Mr. Gandhi two questions as follows:—

(a) What wages were free Indians getting in 1914?

(b) What ought they to be getting in 1920?

Mr. Gandhi answered that, as far as he could remember, (a) free Indians were getting between £2 and £2-10-0 per month in 1914. (b) In consideration of the great rise in prices, they ought to be getting £5 per month in 1920.

Mr. Gandhi was surprised when I told him, that the wages to-day were still at practically the same figure as in 1914, although the prices of commodities had risen between 200 and 300 per cent. Yet this I found, on enquiry, to be the fact.

From the economic standpoint, this will clearly show the seriousness of the situation. It will also explain the reason why so many ex-indentured Indians have wished to come back permanently to India, instead of staying on in Natal. The fact is, they have been beaten down to the starvation limit by the introduction of cheap Kaffir and Zulu labour.

The Government's own statistical enquiry has proved this up to the hilt. According to these records, which are very carefully kept, the Indian wages for all kinds of work have actually declined in Natal. They have gone down from £31 per annum to £26 per annum. On the other hand, in the same period, the Zulu and Kaffir wages have increased *in almost exactly the same proposition as the Indian wages have declined.*

The Causes of the Depression.

There are three different things which have caused this depression of Indian labourers in Natal since Mr. Gandhi's time. They are as follows:—

(i) There has been an ever-increasing shortage of rice, year after year. The Kaffirs and Zulus talk "mealie flour" which is country-grown and cheap. Indians are not able to digest this. The consequence has

(Continued in column 5.)

(Continued from column 6.)

been that the stamina of the Indian labourers has been weakened.

(ii) There has been a great increase in the supply of Zulu and Kaffir labourers. This has done more than anything else to keep the Indian labourers' wages at a stationary level, though prices have been all the while rising.

(iii) There have been great efforts made in order to get the poverty-stricken Indian labourers to re-indenture. These have been very successful, and nearly 4,000 Indians have succumbed to the temptation.

A Personal Experience.

I went personally in and out among the Indian labourers on the large sugar estates of Natal and saw their pitiable condition of livelihood. I went very thoroughly into every aspect of the situation,—their housing accommodation, their food, their hours of labour, their medical aid, etc. I was profoundly dissatisfied with what I saw on all sides. I have had a long experience in such investigations, and I have entered minutely into the conditions of Indian labour, in Malaya, Ceylon, Fiji and East Africa, as well as in different parts of India itself. I have no hesitation in saying, that I have found nowhere else such bad sanitary conditions as I have discovered this time in Natal. I do not at all wonder that the influenza epidemic swept like a plague through the Indian barracks in Natal. The death-rate was appalling. To put the matter quite briefly, I have been fully convinced by what I have seen that the Indian ex-indentured labourers, on the sugar estates, have actually fallen back since the time when I first saw them in 1914. They are, as a whole, worse off to-day than they were then. Some, indeed, have been able to get out of the rut and they have prospered. But the great majority are in the rut still, sweated and submerged.

Mr. West's Experience.

Mr. West, who has been editing "Indian Opinion" all these years and has been taking a leading part in the interests of the Indian community since Mr. Gandhi left South Africa, has reached exactly the same point of view on this question as I have done. He has closely studied the problem all these years. He has been probably in closer touch with it than any one else. In 1914, he told me, he shared Mr. Gandhi's hopes, that the Indian labourers would be able to rise. But these hopes have been dashed to the ground. I think I may add that all Indians, without exception, who have taken an interest in their poorer fellow-countrymen, have come to the same conclusion. They have very little hopes of improvement.

A Slight Hope Left.

There were only two pieces of evidence to the contrary. Mr. Dick, of the Migration Board, told me that he believed that things would slowly right themselves, and that he had noticed in the last year (which was not included in the Government statistics) a slight rise in wages on all the sugar estates. Secondly, I have myself noticed, with a certain amount of hope, what I felt to be a growing eagerness on the part of these very Indian labourers, on the sugar estates, who have been so depressed to take advantage of the new facilities for the education of their children, which are being offered by Government. How far this new movement will extend, it is difficult to judge. Still, it gave me a gleam of hope.

(To be continued.)

POLITICAL ACTIVITIES IN GUJARAT.

A correspondence writes:—

During the course of the last week Public Meetings were held at Satem and Tarnol to protest against the Hunter Committee Report and the Peace terms imposed upon Turkey. Resolutions were passed and sent to the Government of India, the Secretary of State for India and the Prime Minister for their consideration.

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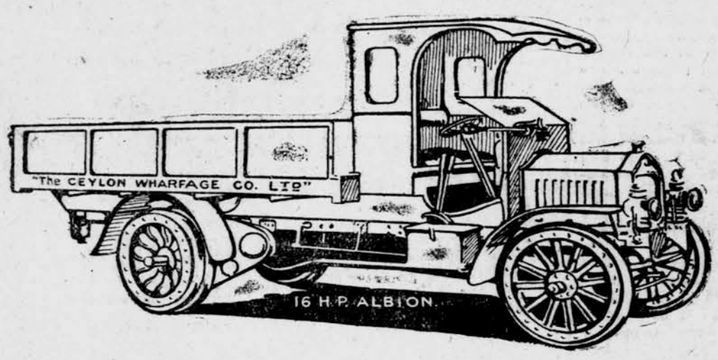

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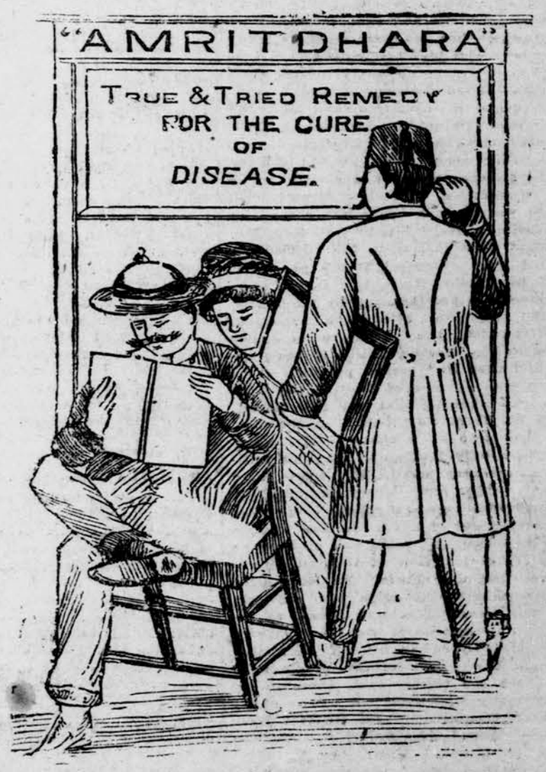

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Printed and published for the Indian Newspaper Co., Ltd., by SYED ABDULLA BRELVI at the "Bombay Chronicle" Press, Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay.